

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## ZAGHLUL DEMANDS EGYPT REPUDIATE PACT WITH BRITAIN

Nationalist Leader Lives Up to Most Violent Speeches of Turbulent Days of 1921

Elections Likely to Give Returned Exile Big Majority—England Stands by Treaty

By Special Cable—  
CAIRO, Sept. 22.—Zaghlul Pasha's earliest declarations of policy after his return dashed the hopes entertained that 20 months' absence had mellowed the old fire-eater's personality. In his speeches and in an interview yesterday, Zaghlul lived up to the most violent utterances of his turbulent days of 1921. The British Government and his Egyptian political opponents alike shared unsparring condemnation and abuse, the latter being described as antipatriots, servants of the British, and so forth.

The most notable feature of Zaghlul Pasha's declarations consists in his repudiation of the British Government's declaration to Egypt of Feb. 21 of last year. As a result of the Egyptian Government's acceptance of the declaration, the sultanate became a kingdom, the British protectorate was abolished, while more recently martial law was abolished, an indemnity act promulgated and the agreement for withdrawal of the British officials from Egypt ratified.

The declaration forms the basis of the whole British policy toward Egypt and only as a result of its acceptance by the Egyptian Government were the concessions indicated made.

Zaghlul declares that Parliament's first step must be the cancellation of all measures taken by the Egyptian Government since the declaration and repudiation of the latter.

It is likely that the elections will give Zaghlul a big majority and if Parliament proceeds to carry out Zaghlul's now expressed intentions the situation will become exceedingly grave, the British Government certainly not standing by and watching agreements torn up. While it is too early to predict such developments it is nevertheless disappointing to find Zaghlul still the same stubborn, unyielding, unreasonable demagogue, blind to everything except his aim for complete independence, on which he set his heart, and who is unable to appreciate the fact that nations do not leap from tutelage to complete independence in a moment.

While the carrying out of Zaghlul's intentions must await the elections and is dependent upon the result of them, his attitude has more immediate importance, since the past has amply shown the tremendous and inflammatory effect of his oratory on his countrymen. The immediate future here will be watched with intense interest, not unmingled with anxiety, by the British Government.

## LEAGUE PLANS WAYS TO GET 75 PER CENT OF WOMEN TO POLLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The big task now facing the League of Women Voters is to get the women of the country to the polls in large numbers in 1924. The league has begun a campaign to get out 75 per cent of the possible vote and will consider plans for accomplishing this at a three-day session of the executive committee, beginning Saturday.

Local organizations in every state will take an active part in the campaign. Particular attention will be paid to the woman who will cast her first vote in the 1924 election.

## World News in Brief

Washington.—Establishment in Washington of a bureau of criminal identification has been agreed on. Following a conference between Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, and police officials from all parts of the country, it was decided to send records, finger prints, photographs, etc., to the Department of Justice.

New York.—Taxes in New Zealand have been reduced 20 per cent since the war and the country has no unemployment problem. William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand, declared today on sailing on the Majestic for London, where he will attend the Imperial Council of Premiers.

Constantinople.—The technical staff of the Ottoman-American Development Company is expected to arrive here shortly and begin operations on the Samsun-Sivas railway. Turkish circles are disappointed that Admiral Chester has surrendered his rights.

New York.—A shortage of from 30 to 40 per cent in building materials and labor now exists, says Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the American Construction Council.

Madrid.—The newspaper Heraldo de Madrid calls the attention of the authorities to what it terms the alarming increase of narcotics in Spain. It asks for laws to suppress the drug traffic. The newspaper adds that the habit is gaining rapidly among the upper classes.

Boston, Mass.—Spanish War veterans will parade here Oct. 12 in observance of the twenty-first anniversary of the return of the soldiers and sailors from Cuba and the Philippines.

## Gallipoli Evacuation Practically Complete

By Special Cable

Constantinople, Sept. 21.—The evacuation of Gallipoli is practically complete. The British forces have already been withdrawn and the French troops are expected to leave on Oct. 1. In the Dardanelles there remain one dreadnought and two destroyers, all British.

## LI YUAN-HUNG OUT AGAINST TSAO KUN

President Announces Obstructionist Policy—China May Have Three Governments

By A. P. FINCH  
By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—President Li Yuan-hung has announced in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor his obstructionist policy against Tsao Kun, which he may carry out by forming a new government at Shanghai. He said:

"I have a plan to form a government at Shanghai of anti-Chihli groups. If Tsao Kun persists in his presidential designs I shall produce it and establish a government. If he abandons his scheme I shall not advance my plan, but leave the way open for a compromise. In my opinion, my plan will defeat Tsao Kun. Everything depends upon his action."

If Mr. Li's plan eventuates, China will have three governments, one at Peking, one at Canton and one at Shanghai, to complicate the situation. Mr. Li claims the strong support of Chang Tso-lin, Mukden war lord; Tuan Chih-jui, the Anfu leader, and other leaders. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's support is doubtful, Mr. Li claiming that Dr. Sun had his own presidential aspirations, but he must support Mr. Li, because he is powerless alone. Mr. Li claims General Chen Ching-ming will support him.

Declaring that war was the farthest from his purpose, Mr. Li said he had no intention of embroiling Kiangsu or Chekiang provinces. In conclusion he said:

"My errand is peace, not war, and I am certain all Chinese are with me. Although the local opposition is powerful, the general progress encourages me to continue."

He declined to describe the new government plan and said Peking events will decide it.

## OLD ORDER DIPLOMACY PASSING, SAYS PROF. MANLEY O. HUDSON

Never Was Final Triumph of League Idea More Clearly Indicated, He Declares

Old-order diplomacy, however much it is in control just now, is passing before the onrush of power with which world public opinion is uniting behind the new order as represented in the League of Nations. This is the opinion of Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School and member of the legal section of the secretariat of the League of Nations, who returned to Boston today after spending the summer in Geneva.

"Never was the final triumph of the League idea more clearly indicated than during the past few months," declared Professor Hudson, when interviewed this morning by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "With the admission of Ireland, 53 nations are joined around this world conference table. World interdependence is too complex and the points of world friction are too numerous to enable the world's nations to dispense with the League. They are relying on it more and more not only for the settlement of possible differences which may arise between them, but for making possible an easier, more efficient and more sympathetic relationship in the multitude of fields in which they have common concern."

For five years Europe has been the peace-time battle ground of the old against the new order of international relations. In the recent Greco-Italian dispute this conflict was most apparent. The League idea prevailed, however, and old order politicians, for the first time, were brought face to face with the fact that the old machinery of co-operation will replace that of coercion and a new internationalism will result. Professor Hudson made this clear in his analysis of the relations of the League to the dispute.

He declared:

"The Conference of Ambassadors sent to Albania the mission, members of which were murdered. The crime, therefore, constituted a challenge to the authority of the League. The mission was committed, and before Italy occupied Corfu, the Conference of Ambassadors began to waver. The mission demanded that redress be made by Greece. It was later when the Italians went to Corfu that Greece appealed to the Council of the League. The mission was a very fortunate thing that the Council of the League met on the very day that Greece made her appeal and broke the Greek-German alliance together around the same table, and forced a calm consideration of the possibilities of conflict. The action of the Council undoubtedly mobilized a great deal of world opinion against a war. It undoubtedly influenced to a large extent the course that Mussolini finally decided to carry out. The fact that the Council of the League was meeting, and that the Greeks and the Italians were there had very great influence in preventing war."

The Council of the League drew up certain suggested measures to be taken by Greece, and sent its suggestions to the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris. In all but one particular the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris adopted the suggestions of the Council of the League. In other words, the Conference, which was a direct part in interest, because of the challenge of its authority, accepted a settlement first suggested by the Council of the League of Nations and Greece. The other two parties in interest, accepted the same settlement.

The important facts are:

1. That the threat of war has vanished.

2. The Italians are evacuating Corfu.

3. The machinery of peaceful adjustment which we call the League of Nations has worked. Of course, people who think the League a super-state, would have liked it to have done something more spectacular. Other people who think the League a still-born infant may likewise find disappointment. Those of us who look upon the League as a method of international life, as a means to peace, must take satisfaction in the course that events have taken.

## ALABAMA COURTS TO DEFY GOVERNOR IN MUTINY INQUIRY

Executive Would Bar Mutineers' Testimony at Investigation—Authority to Be Tested

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22 (Special).—Gov. W. W. Brandon declared today that convicts of the State of Alabama shall not testify in the investigation which the grand jury of Jefferson County is pressing regarding the mutiny at Banner Mines. Solicitor James Davis declares that the convicts must testify, and a deadlock of authority has resulted.

The investigation will continue notwithstanding the attitude of the Governor, who has warned Mr. Davis not to interfere with the convict department.

A message from Governor Brandon to Sheriff T. J. Shirley warned the latter not to attempt to serve subpoenas on the convicts at Banner Mines. The sheriff replied by saying that he would not be called upon to serve the subpoenas, and the convicts would go through the regular channels for convicts, which is the convict board.

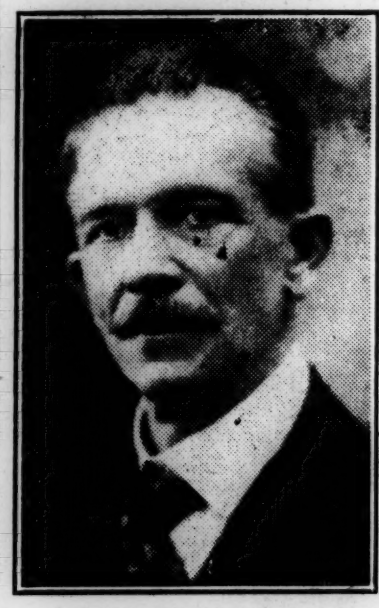
Mr. Davis declared that the convicts would be summoned according to the regular proceedings through the State Convict Department, which requires a week's notice in advance. The solicitor reiterated that the convicts would testify next week, the Governor's demands to the contrary notwithstanding, and that a special deputy would be sent to conduct them before the grand jury. He said that the term of the grand jury will be extended until such time as the investigation may be completed and including all delays that may be put in the way.

Showdown Likely  
He holds that the Chief Executive has no authority to supersede the order of a circuit judge requiring the presence of a convict before the grand jury. Judge H. P. Hefflin already has issued orders of this nature. So far the solicitor has won at every point, and it remains to be seen who has the authority over convicts, the executive or the courts.

The Governor has made public the resolution of state Convict Board re-establishing the use of the lash in Alabama. The board, an action which has brought down the censure of the people of the State on their Governor and their convict board in no uncertain terms. Every measure for correcting the unwelcome state.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## He Sanctions Lash



W. W. Brandon  
Governor of Alabama

## POLICE HOLD HEAD OF OKLAHOMA KLAN

N. C. Jewett Arrested as Result of Alleged 1922 Assault—Governor Warns Legislators

OKLAHOMA City, Okla., Sept. 22 (AP).—The net spread by Gov. J. C. Walton for alleged participants in mob violence has enmeshed N. C. Jewett, Grand Dragon, the highest officer of the Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma.

Upon evidence adduced by a military court investigating floggings in Oklahoma under the executive's proclamation of state-wide martial law, Mr. Jewett was arrested here last night by the civil authorities in connection with the assault of E. R. Merriam of Oklahoma City, on the night of March 7, 1922. Mr. Jewett pleaded not guilty to the formal charge of riot and was released on \$1000 bond.

Mr. Merriam was the complainant. Charging that 68 members of the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature are members of the Ku Klux Klan, Governor Walton declared last night that the proposed session of the House of Representatives which had been called to consider impeachment proceedings Wednesday because any such attempt would constitute an unlawful assembly of the Klan under his proclamation of martial law.

He has threatened to imprison any member of the Legislature who attempts to attend an extraordinary session, declaring that Klansmen are the "main agitators" of the movement.

"But the Klan is whipped," the Governor exulted at his "field headquarters" in the executive mansion.

One hundred and eighteen cases of mob violence have been considered by the military court at Tulsa since martial law was invoked there on Aug. 14, officers of the court announced. A number of men, several of whom have admitted membership in the Klan, have been arrested as a result of the court's findings.

A joint commission of military and civil authorities ended its first day's session at Shawnee yesterday, by ordering the arrest of three men for alleged participation in assault on a man there in June, 1922.

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Third, there is abundant evidence that the enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment have been carrying on a wide campaign of public relations, entirely false, concerning the degree of the violation of the prohibition process. They are endeavoring to change the public mind and bring back the open saloon under the deceptive disguise of legalization in favor of the "bootleggers" who have brought down the Constitution rather than illegally buy intoxicating liquors.

Fourth, there is a serious lack of solidarity and eager activity among the leaders of the churches and religious societies in their co-operation with the officials who are sincerely working for the enforcement of these laws.

Fifth, the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are law-abiding citizens; they are unchangeably opposed to violation of laws; they do not respect those who are seeking to "bootleg" liquor, and those who have brought down the Constitution rather than illegally buy intoxicating liquors.

A statement issued by the Federal Council said:

The conference is based upon the following serious facts:

First, there is in certain sections an alarming and unnecessary degree of violation of these statutes in particular a dangerous widespread indifference to all kinds of laws which seem to interfere with so-called "personal liberty."

Second, this disregard of the fundamental processes of law enactment and law enforcement, if permitted to go unrestrained, will eventually manifest itself in increased violation of all law and the rule of the mob will become the method of the vicious.

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## CHURCH AND STATE SOUND RALLY CALL TO FIGHT DRY FOES

President to See Governors Next Month—Nation Warned of "False Sense of Security"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—State and church of the Nation have united to combat the forces trying to break down the prohibition law of the land. President Coolidge and the Federal Council of Churches have acted.

The President, announcement from the White House says, will hold a conference with the governors of the various states during October to discuss ways and means of closer co-operation between federal and state law enforcement machines.

A call for a rally of the dry forces of the country at the same time was issued by the Federal Council of Churches. The call was signed by 756 men and women including members of Congress, leaders of women's clubs, college heads, merchants and clergymen. A "good citizenship and patriotic conference" will be held, the announcement says, in Washington, Oct. 14 and 15.

The governors will come to Washington for the White House conference, it is stated, following their annual meeting at West Baden, Ind., on Oct. 15.

Wet's Activities Cited  
The council points out that while the forces for good have been resting in a false sense of security the liquor interests have been carrying on their campaign to nullify the Constitution.

Among those who signed the council appeal are:

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner; William Jennings Bryan, Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Maine; Prof. John W. Hoffman, of Ohio Wesleyan University; Morris Sheppard, (D.) Senator from Texas; J. I. Good, president of Indiana Central College; John M. Moore, chairman of the executive committee, Federal Council of Churches; Dr. John O. Spencer, president of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.; H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; H. H. Quinn, Mayor of Louisville, Ky.; Anna A. Gordon, president of National Women's Christian Temperance Union; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York City; Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Mary E. Woolley, president, Mt. Holyoke College; Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of New York; John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College; J. Stanley Durkee, president Howard University, Washington, D. C.

A statement issued by the Federal Council said:

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## WISCONSIN WETS ORGANIZE MIGHTY POLITICAL MACHINE TO SHELVE DRY LAWMAKERS

Backed by a Liquor Sympathizing and Beer Manufacturing Metropolis, Prohibition Foes Have Carried Fight to Farmer, Laborer and Merchant for Whole Year

Wet Chief Says: "I Expect That We Shall Control the Entire Legislature Next Time"—Drys Believe Senate and Law Enforcement Safe, Despite Threats

The forces enlisted in the fight to break down prohibition enforcement in America have shifted their front. No longer do they expect to sweep the people of the Nation off their feet by shouting loudly just before election time. That a Congress opposed to the Volstead Act cannot be elected by such noisy tactics was the lesson they learned after the votes had been counted in 1922. The new plan of battle calls for a linking up of the elements in every nation of the world opposed to prohibition. It calls for a subtle, whispered campaign, designed to exaggerate the amount of lawlessness and to beat down the morale of the law-abiding through repetition of the phrase "Prohibition can't be enforced." In a series of articles The Christian Science Monitor will uncover the political and other activities undertaken to prevent enforcement, with nullification efforts, which reveal, by the similarity of their methods and arguments over the country, a well-planned campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22 (Staff Correspondence).—Working tirelessly all through the year, the Wisconsin wets, starting with the assistance of a large foreign vote and a beer manufacturing metropolis where liquor sympathy is strong, have built up an organization that they feel can elect delegates to national political conventions, perhaps shelve the State's remaining dry congressmen, and control the next Legislature.

The Wisconsin division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is not simply a headquarters, it is a political machine. It is organizing the State by counties, setting up a committee with a secretary in each. It has formed county nuclei on the lake front of Wisconsin, and now is beginning to work back into the farming sections to the west.

During the fall in the battle, the central office has not the least as did the Illinois headquarters, for economy's sake. "I took just the opposite line," observed Dr. J. J. Seelman, president of the division, to the writer. "The time to build our organization is when there isn't much doing. When the elections come on, the voters will be turning to us, and we want to have our machine ready for them."

Grain Price Cited  
The farmers' vote, and the national political situation, are receiving about equal attention from wet leaders. The former have been appealed to, on the ground that the loss of the liquor grain market has cut the price of a bushel of wheat. The political situation is followed, in the hope that the Democratic National Convention next year may go wet, and everything will be done to send a Wisconsin delegation in moistness. Dr. Seelman said:

If the word goes out for the wets to capture the Democratic convention, we shall help elect wet delegates from this State. We shall set up our own candidates for delegates, and the voters will choose Wisconsin delegates to the convention, though the dries controlled the recent Democratic conference here. In such a case we figure on our own organization, for we could do little without it.

All of Wisconsin's congressmen are now wet but two. We shall go into the districts of these two with petitions to help



*[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]*



## NEWSPAPER "ADS" TESTED BY STRIKE

New York Merchants Prove Value to Business of Press Publicity

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—"If the newspaper publishers shall succeed in securing the loyalty of their workers as an outcome of the pressmen's strike, the community can well afford to pay the cost," said the president of a leading dry goods concern of New York to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "But there can be no doubt," he observed, "that the strike has caused harm to business, owing to the cessation of publicity, even if the damage cannot be immediately assessed."

The strike, according to an official of an organization of dry goods dealers, has not by any means blasted business, though it has caused difficulties. People, in this official's view, buy things because they want them, not because they see them advertised. They do, however, go to this or that shop to make their purchases because of goods offered that correspond to their needs, and prices quoted that are according to their notion of values.

Men will buy an automobile, he explained, because they want one; though when it comes to decide on the make, they will take the guidance of an advertisement. A woman will buy a gown because she wants it, but she may go to a half price sale that she sees advertised when she actually makes the purchase.

An official of another organization of dealers declared that the strike was one of the best things that could have happened to let the managers of department stores see just what newspapers advertising amounts to. He expressed the opinion that they had all suffered, but he remarked that they had enjoyed an unusual opportunity of testing the effectiveness of window displays and placard announcements. He observed that one shop on Broadway had posted on its delivery wagons a notice to ads in the papers, but come to the store and see what we have."

A contract signed by the publishers and the International Pressmen's Union yesterday acted to dissolve the local union, with the assurance that differences in the future would be settled by arbitration with the higher officers. The contract also provided for a 41-hour week for night shifts and 45-hour week for day shifts. It carried a revised pay scale as follows:

Men in charge of day work, \$54 a week; journeymen on day work, \$48 a week; journeymen on night work, \$57 a week; journeymen on night work, \$51; juniors on night work, \$35.

**500,000 REFUGEES IN JAPAN HOUSED**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—More than 500,000 Japanese refugees are now adequately housed in Tokyo, according to advices received at the Japanese Embassy here. The situation has so far improved that some of the refugees are said to have left the barracks erected by the emergency relief bureau for private homes or other shelter.

Under the Imperial urgency ordinance, the Embassy reports, tax relief amounting to about \$60,000,000 is being raised. The cabinet has decided to utilize the relief fund from general sources in the Government's hands as follows: Food, \$5,000,000; clothing, \$5,000,000. The balance of the fund will be expended for temporary bath houses, emergency hospitals, public markets, poorhouses, and refugees.

**WOMEN'S PRISON FARM IS WILLEBRANDT TOPIC**  
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant Attorney-General, and others interested in the care of women prisoners, urged that an industrial farm of at least 500 acres to care for a minimum population of 700 be established, located at the most convenient point for the delivery of prisoners from all parts of the United States; and a resolution to that effect was adopted unanimously at a conference of United States and social organizations held at the offices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

Mrs. Willebrandt and Heber H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons, explained the difficulties confronting the department of justice in dealing with women sentenced by the federal courts. Among these is the diversity of state laws and prison

We shall be delighted to show you the new

Printzess Coats and Suits

The new printzess garments find expression in these long straight-line silhouettes.

Prices range from \$45.00 to \$149.75

John C. MacInnes & Co.  
Worcester, Mass.

regulations which make it practically impossible satisfactorily to "farm out" the women prisoners sentenced by federal courts.

The most serious impediment is the refusal of practically all state authorities to accept any more woman prisoners. Most of the state prisons are full. Mrs. Willebrandt made vigorous effort to have a federal institution for women established during the last session of Congress, and was supported in her endeavors by Warren G. Harding, but the appropriation failed. The situation, which was at that time represented by her as being most serious, is growing worse. There is no adequate way of providing for these women.

## FIUME SETTLEMENT SAID TO BE REACHED

By Special Cable  
ROME, Sept. 22.—The reply of Nicholas Pashitch, Premier of Yugoslavia, to Benito Mussolini's letter has been delivered, but its contents have been kept secret. The Agency Volt publishes a semi-official note stating that Mr. Pashitch had expressed the wish that direct negotiations had been continued with the view of arriving at an agreement, which would not only settle the Fiume problem, but at the same time foster better relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Pashitch's letter marks a most important step toward a settlement of the dispute. Conversations have been resumed and yesterday's interview between Mr. Antonievich and Signor Mussolini lasted for three hours.

In the course of a conversation a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Mr. Antonievich, the latter declared that the outlook was brighter, especially as the moderate press of both countries favored the progress of negotiations. Reports current of an imminent meeting between Mr. Pashitch and Signor Mussolini, also that King Alexander is to visit Rome, are premature. The Monitor representative learns from a trustworthy source that an agreement has been reached by which the city of Fiume is to be annexed to Italy, whilst the Port of Baros Delta is to pass under the sovereignty of Yugoslavia, which furthermore is to have a free zone port at Fiume.

## JURY SYSTEM BILLS STUDIED

District attorneys from various parts of Massachusetts conferred today with Jay R. Benton, Attorney General of the State, on what action to take on bills before the recess committee of the Legislature which is investigating the jury system in Massachusetts.

The question of bootlegging offenders also came up in the meeting, and it was agreed that no hard and fast rules could be set down but that each case would have to be prosecuted on its own merit.

Arthur K. Reading, district attorney for Middlesex County, said that in his county no mercy would be shown to convicted offenders of the prohibition law and that jail sentences would be pressed for.

It was announced that the decision in regard to jury duty would be made to the commission next Wednesday. The special recess committee will hold four hearings next week, starting Tuesday with the registrars of voters of 16 eastern cities on Tuesday. Attorney-General Jay R. Benton and the district attorneys of the various counties on Wednesday, the registrars of voters of the remaining 16 cities on Thursday, closing on Friday with selection of representative towns selected from each county.

Because of the variation in the selecting of jury lists and drawing of jurors, the commission is desirous of ascertaining the various methods and then recommend to the Legislature the adoption of a uniform system. The commission has already heard the election commissioners of Boston and the registrars of Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop and have learned that different methods are employed in each of the municipalities in the selection and drawing of jurors.

**PEAT INDUSTRY PROPOSED**  
That an effort will be made to dig dry and market peat in Massachusetts as a substitute for coal was indicated today when Frank N. Ross of Fitchburg, Fred Field of Brockton and Walter J. Holden of Boston secured a charter for the Republic Fuel Company, incorporated in Boston. The charter authorizes the corporation to acquire lands and manufacture peat, charcoal and similar substances. The concern is capitalized at \$250,000.

**FUND FOR JAPAN NOW \$245,664**  
Contributions for Japanese relief received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, to noon today total \$245,664.22.

**Denholm & McKay Co.**  
Worcester, Mass.

Imported French Hats  
Personally Selected by Our Representative in Paris  
Original models by Marie Guy, Lewis, Louison, Talbot, and other great French designers.  
\$25, \$35, \$45, \$65  
Also many hats from big New York houses.  
\$10, \$15, \$20, \$25  
Matron's Hats for Daytime Wear in Autumn  
Appropriateness, tastefulness and smartness are equally prominent qualities in these Autumn Hats for matron.

**Gulbransen Player-Pianos**

A Gulbransen becomes a part of the family, because everybody can play it and produce wonderful music from it. Its prices, too, are STANDARD—\$495 to \$700, the same everywhere—to everybody.

MARCELLUS ROPER CO.  
"The Best of Everything in Music"  
234 Main Street, WORCESTER, MASS.

Gulbransen Trade-mark

## With Women Holding 345 Offices Connecticut League Seeks More

Organization in Report on Town Activities Points Out That There Are No Women Tree Wardens

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (Special).—Three hundred and forty-five women are serving in every elective office in town government in Connecticut, according to a bulletin just issued by the Connecticut League of Women Voters, which has taken a census of the situation and urges women to extend their activities in the political field to an even greater degree during the coming municipal and town elections. The bulletin says:

No women are to be found in some appointive town positions, such as tree wardens. No selectman as yet has entrusted a woman "with the care and control of all public shade trees" as the statute enjoins. But with knickers everything is possible. Besides, the league doubts whether men tree wardens do much climbing. But in township elective offices the league finds that the voters this past year have entrusted to women every responsibility within their power to confer.

**Selectmen in Three Places**  
Selectmen? Yes, there are three, in cities where their chief task is making voters. Sarah J. Grant is selectman in Bridgeport, Catherine M. Cunningham in New Haven, Mary Fitzgerald in Naugatuck. In the smaller towns as yet there is no "selectwoman" with the multiplicity of duties falling to that office.

However, the varied and detailed tasks of the town clerk have been entrusted to women in numerous places—Ansonia, Canton, Meriden, Fairfield, New Hartford, Plainville, Stratford, Wilton and Waterbury.

Women assessors as yet are not so popular. (Neither are men, for that matter; nobody loves an assessor.) In West Haven Harriet E. Glynn holds this courageous office, the only woman town assessor. However, in two cities women serve in this position, Emma P. Mead in Middletown and Alice D. Stoughton in Willimantic.

On boards of relief, which listen to the people who complain about the valuations made by the assessors, women sit in four towns—Plainfield, Sharon, Southbury, and West Haven. It may be said that some to learn that a group of towns have given weighty financial responsibility to women.

**BAN ON ANTHRACITE GOES OFF OCTOBER 1**  
In a public statement issued today to mayors of Massachusetts cities and boards of selectmen, Eugene C. Hultman, emergency fuel commissioner of Massachusetts, announced that the prohibitions and regulations regarding the purchase and use of domestic supplies of anthracite coal will all be removed on Oct. 1. The settlement of the coal strike and the resumption of production, the fuel administrator gives as his reasons for lifting the ban.

After reviewing the situation and discussing the price, which is 100 per cent above the 1913 price, Mr. Hultman said: "Anthracite distribution by the operators will probably be uneven for a few months and a spotted shortage of anthracite may occur in the Commonwealth. Therefore, chiefs of municipalities should keep in close touch with the domestic fuel conditions in their communities, and advise this office of any emergency in regard to supply or price which may arise. This office is prepared to promptly co-operate with and assist you to the fullest extent of its power."

**FIVE-DAY WEEK ANNOUNCED**  
LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Saco-Lowell Shops, manufacturers of textile machinery, announced today that the Lowell plant of the concern would be operated permanently on a five-day schedule beginning on Oct. 1. The management said that the present plan of four working four hours on Saturdays had proved unprofitable. Wages of the 2200 workers will be reduced in proportion to the reduction in working hours.

**Worcester, Mass.**

**Randall's Flower Shop**

22 Pearl Street, Worcester

Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

**The Christian Science Monitor**

is for sale on the following news stands in Worcester, Mass.:

A. W. Andrews	692 Main St.
The Bancroft Hotel	Franklin St.
The Browns Supply Co.	116 Main St.
F. A. Easton Co.	685 Main St.
S. P. Harding	804B Main St.
The Jones Supply Co.	892 Main St.
Jones-Mannix Co.	501 Main St.
Chas. F. Sarandee	848 Main St.
E. F. Stone	684 1/2 Main St.

extreme cases, the extremity of the cases to be passed upon by the state convict board only. It was under the authority of this resolution, passed after the insurrection took place, that the punishment was administered to the "ring leaders." The resolution as adopted follows:

Whereas the State Board of Convict Supervisors is desirous of using every possible method for the reformation and safety of convicts and that those convicts who are confined be given every opportunity for such reformation, which is compatible with the safety of themselves and other fellow convicts.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the board of convict supervisors that in carrying out these provisions all corporal punishment be abandoned or discontinued as far as possible; that it be used only in very extreme cases, and in those only when the life and safety of others and the preservation of property are imperiled; that it shall be resorted to only when ordered by the board by a special order for each specific case and shall be administered and inflicted only in the presence of a member of the board or the physician-inspector, and in the presence of and under the direction of a physician.

Mr. Davis has announced that the full findings of the Jefferson County grand jury will be made public to the people of the State. The people of the State are confident that the investigation will mean the end of the convict lease system in this State and the beginning of a new era in the operation of prisons and institutions of correction, he said.

## YALE FRESHMEN CLASS IS LIMITED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—Many changes will mark the two hundred and twenty-third opening of Yale University next Thursday, the most significant of which is the limiting of the freshman class to 850 students. The limitation confirms the decision of the university to receive no more entering students than it can care for properly. Meanwhile, successful candidates for entrance are chosen primarily on the basis of scholastic attainment and promise.

Announcement is made of the creation of a single undergraduate faculty of arts and sciences, composed of the permanent officers of Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Freshman Year with the power to determine all questions of joint interest.

**MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK**  
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

**The Christian Science Monitor**

is for sale on the following news stands in Springfield, Mass.:

The Bridgway Hotel	188 State St.
The Worthy Hotel	201 State St.
Woodstock	201 State St.
Robinson	201 State St.
Roberts	201 State St.
Bar Bros.	491 Main St.
Nash	371 Main St.
Nash	371 Main St.
Troyer	371 Broadway
James Damos	308 Belmont Ave.

## NEW ENGLAND ASKS INCREASE IN FEDERAL FORESTRY FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

fire-fighting apparatus was much better than that formerly in use. More fire lookout stations are needed, although there are already many well placed in New England.

That the southern New England states needed more fire protection aid than the northern New England states, the speaker held to be true, because of the greater density of population.

He said Connecticut raises only 10 per cent of the timber used in the State, and state forests should be established in all states. Land owners are becoming more interested in preserving forests, he said, and abandoned farms are being used for reforestation rather than for agricultural purposes.

There have been 80,000 acres in New England reforested and forestry is being taught in agricultural schools and colleges. He paid tribute to the work of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

New Hampshire has passed a law providing that a land owner cutting his lumber must leave one seed pine tree.

He held of the improvement in fire fighting apparatus and said New Hampshire and Vermont have lumber associations assessed for fire protection, while in other states of New England land owners are assessed per acre.

John H. Foster, state forester of New Hampshire, said that while New Hampshire is doing much more for its forests than formerly, more federal aid is required for fire protection. He said that while New England feels that it has made a good start toward reforestation, it feels that the Federal Government should give more aid, considering the wealth formerly invested in lumber in this region and its natural adaptation to lumber raising.

The speaker said that Maine is giving 1.3 cents per acre for fire protection; New Hampshire, 1.2 cents per acre; Vermont, about 1.2 cents; Massachusetts, 2 cents; and Connecticut, 1.2 cents. The Federal Government co-operates with the states in affording aid for fire protection, but the amount is not sufficient, the New Hampshire man maintained, saying: "4 cents an acre, at least, is necessary."

New England is paying every dollar that it can for fire protection and reforestation, the speaker said. He told of the Maine and New Hampshire way of assessing forestry associations for reforestation funds, while the other states assess landowners who have timber growing on their estates. Protection, Mr. Foster held, is a national problem.

Charles H. Keith of Greenfield, Mass., president of the New England Box Company, was next called to talk on what private owners have done for the forests. He said that New England must be reforested, for the greater part of the lumber used here now is imported from distant states. He said that box companies used 750,000,000 feet of lumber every year in their business, and that the supply is fast diminishing. Once they pay \$50 a 1000 feet for lumber, now they pay over \$75.

**WINCHESTER**  
378 Main St. Springfield, Mass.  
"Sportsmen's Headquarters"

ALL THAT the name implies, outfitters to Sportsmen, Sportsmen, and Athletes, both the equipment and the clothing in a range of prices to suit every purse.

**A Straight Line Sack Correctly Cut**

There's nothing better this season than the Cambridge. It's a straight line sack, a somewhat English style; the Society Brand cut gives it the grace that the well-dressed American demands. It's popular, too, because so many men wear it so well.

Featured at \$45 to \$60  
**Steiger's**  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Smart Fur Neckpieces

In an autumn sale which features an unusual collection of choice furs—

At 20% Under the Season's Regular Prices

**\$10.36 to \$200.00**

**Forbes & Wallace**

SPRINGFIELD

THE MAN'S SHOP

THE MAN'S SHOP

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**GAS**

**House Heating Exhibit**

At 165 Tremont Street, Boston

Showing Auxiliary Gas Heating Systems to Fit All Requirements.

**BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.**

**GAS IS BOSTON'S FUEL**



## SHOE WORKERS' PEACE PACT IS ONLY PARTIALLY RATIFIED

Lynn Committee's Plan to Save Industry Upset by Action of Joint Council

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special).—Efforts of the shoe workers' peace committee, an unofficial organization, to bring about a more settled condition in the local shoe industry, were upset today by the refusal of the Joint Council of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America to ratify the plan of the committee in two of its three recommendations and the announcement by the Cruise-Sullivan Company, employing 400 workers, with a weekly payroll averaging \$10,000, that it would cut no more shoes in this city.

Officials of the company left Lynn today to close an option on two factories in Westboro and the concern will move at once, it was stated. As a preliminary to its decision the concern attempted to call a meeting of its shops' crew with the general officers of the Amalgamated, at which it was planned to present an ultimatum contingent on its remaining in Lynn.

Walter B. Fogarty, general president, notified the firm today that the joint council refused to sanction such a meeting, and this rebuff precipitated the decision of the concern to make shoes elsewhere.

In the face of constant interruption of work by alleged illegal walkouts over petty grievances, the manufacturers have found themselves utterly unable to make shoes and assure their delivery on dates specified. The Amalgamated officials, they say, have been hopelessly at sea in coping with recalcitrant members of the union.

The latters recently openly defied the authority of the general organization, went on strike and secured a 17 per cent increase in wages without the aid of the general union.

Agents of the Cutters and Stitchers' Union last night pleaded with the Joint Council to adopt the three recommendations of the peace committee which consisted of the general president and general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated and the president and secretary of the joint council.

They pointed out that something must be done at once or more concerns would move from the city. The Gregory Read Company lease is about to terminate and the concern is said to be seeking factory space elsewhere.

General President Fogarty likewise pleaded with the joint council delegates, but they held firmly to their position. The plan to give the peace committee disciplinary power to adjust grievances and punish workers who violate agreements was similarly turned down. The council also rejected the plan to permit the manu-

facturers unrestricted work Saturdays, in order to catch up on their orders.

The third recommendation, that no more wage increases be demanded at present, was accepted with the provision that it should not affect the demand of the packing room workers who yesterday put in a bid for a 30 per cent increase, affecting nearly 700 workers.

## EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION ENDS

Plans Under Consideration for Broadening Scope

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (Special).—Enriched with the broadly educational features that have pleased hundreds of thousands during the week, the Eastern States Exposition drew an extra large crowd on this, the closing day, the industrial population taking advantage of the half holiday to take in its sights. Interest in the fair has been so strong this year that A. W. Gilbert, state Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, announced that plans were under consideration for broadening the scope of the exposition in future years.

The cordial response that is being made from the south and west to the opportunities extended, and especially the complimentary tributes from the Argentine delegates, have impressed the exposition managers with the possibilities offered for developing the fair on a national and international basis. This is in recognition of the point that the eastern states are now looking more and more to foreign trade to maintain and expand their business, and New England may logically be viewed as a place of entry for products of South American and other countries.

One of the most promising things about the exposition, it is felt, is the important part that boys' and girls' organizations of various kinds play in its activities, and this has been more readily in evidence this year than ever before. On the occasion of boys' and girls' day yesterday more than 25,000 youngsters passed through the gates and with adults made up an attendance of 59,814.

Many prizes were awarded to juvenile participants in the course of the day. Peggy Keith of Virginia, called America's most distinguished farm girl, was given the Elk's trophy.

## BETTER FACILITIES PROMISED SCHOOLS

Disclosures in Providence Result in Steps to Provide More Funds for Education

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22 (Special).—Positive assurance of the bridging of the chasm between the municipal authorities on finance and those on education, existing for years to the manifest detriment of the public school system, is given in the announcement by B. Thomas Potter, president of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the committee on finance, that he will ask for an investigation. It is generally charged that the inability of the school committee to impress the finance committee with the necessity for adopting modern policies has been the cause of an under-financing of the school system, which this year is evidenced by a big deficit at the opening of schools.

## PENSIONS DRIVE PLANNED IN STATE

Boston May Hear David Lloyd George on Favorite Theme

David Lloyd George, war-time Premier of Great Britain, has been asked to come to Massachusetts to lecture on old-age pensions, by certain men who are striving to have that feature in government become part of the Massachusetts system.

The advocates of old-age pensions know that in Massachusetts they have a hard contest ahead of them if they are to have it favored by the present commission on pensions which is to report to the next Legislature. Mr. Lloyd George was leader in the contest for old age pensions in 1908 when the problem was before the British House of Commons. He is held to be the world's foremost authority on the subject.

The proponents for the old-age pension system in this State have communicated with the Welsh statesman, and their negotiations have been carried to such a stage that it is said that there are bright prospects that he will consent to come here.

Another feature of the old-age pension campaign will be the propaganda employed by using motion pictures illustrating the need of such a system in this State. A reel has been prepared depicting the career of a peddler living on his meager earnings and finally having to be taken to an almshouse. The picture of Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania signing that State's old age pension law will be shown on the screen.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles is working for the passage of a Massachusetts old-age pension law and it is this society which is negotiating with Mr. Lloyd George for a series of American lectures.

The contest for the measure is gaining in interest in the State. The noncompulsory old-age pension measure passed one reading in the House last year. This was the first time it ever advanced that far in this State. Opponents of the plan used great influence and the bill was killed overnight.

Unofficial inquiry shows other results which aldermen and councilmen "know" to them. Schools containing from 600 to 1000 pupils, it is stated, if fortunate enough to have the advantage of a single typewriter, do so through the generosity of graduating classes or at the personal expense of principal or teachers. The proceeds of the entertainments given for the purpose, it has also been brought out that the city does not maintain a telephone in any one of its 93 grammar and primary school buildings, but that in 20 of these buildings where there are telephones is home by home by teachers. Desks in some of the older buildings are said to have been in use for as long as the buildings have been built, or from 25 to 50 years. Principals say they have been told year after year on making requests for rugs and other furniture that "the city has no money for such things."

## RED CROSS TO HOLD ZONE CONFERENCES

Eight regional conferences of chapters and branches of the American Red Cross, in the New England division, will be held between Oct. 4 and 19, immediately following the third annual National Red Cross Convention in Washington, Sept. 24 to 27. Two of the conferences will be held in Maine, two in New Hampshire, two in Massachusetts, one in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island.

These conferences will provide a medium for passing on to the Red Cross workers in this territory the outstanding features of the convention, and will assist the chapters and branches in their preparations for the annual Red Cross membership roll call, which will take place as usual from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 11 to 29.

The schedule of the conferences, together with the place where they will be held and the names of the chapters which will act as hosts, is as follows:

Oct. 4, Lebanon, N. H. Carter Community Building, Campbell Street. Lebanon Chapter, host.

Oct. 4, Saco, Me. place to be announced. York County Chapter, host.

Oct. 5, Rutland, Vt. City Hall. Rutland Chapter, host.

Oct. 5, Augusta, Me. State House. Augusta Chapter, host.

Oct. 9, Concord, N. H. Memorial Parish House, Center Street. Concord Chapter, host.

Oct. 11, Providence, R. I. Froebel Hall, 112 Angell Street. Providence Chapter, host.

Oct. 16, Northampton, Mass. People's Institute, Hampshire County Chapter, host.

Oct. 19, Boston, Mass. Headquarters, New England Division, American Red Cross, 75 Newbury Street. New England Division and Boston Metropolitan Chapter, hosts.

MAINE POTATOES SHIPPED  
CARIBOU, Me., Sept. 22 (Special).—The Maine Potato Growers' Exchange made first shipments of Irish cobbles early in September. Harvesting has progressed until at present loading for shipment is general over the entire area. The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., has established offices in Boston to handle the sale of the entire table stock output of the Maine Potato Growers Exchange.

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**Announce**  
The return from Paris of Mr. Perry A. Weinberg with an unusual collection of FUR COATS & WRAPS from the Recognized Fashion Creators. Also exclusive models from their own workrooms.

## THE NEW YORK LEAGUE

Business and Professional Women Presents

## The Second Annual Women's Activities Exhibit

Depicting progress made by women in all avenues of business, scientific, and artistic endeavors and

## Style Revue

Showing garments created by exclusive designers for the smart business woman.

Specialty numbers each night for a week  
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## MANUFACTURERS TO MEET OCT. 24-25

Credit, Transportation and Taxation to Be Discussed

Transportation, industrial relations, taxation and industrial accounting, credit and foreign trade, and the general relations of business and government are among the topics Massachusetts manufacturers will consider at the eighth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, to be held at the Copley-Plaza and Westminster hotels, Oct. 24 and 25.

Speakers at the general sessions in connection with the annual dinner and luncheon are expected to include: Gov. Channing H. Cox; John J. Cornwell, Baltimore, formerly Governor of West Virginia; Floyd E. Thompson, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; James A. Emory, Washington, D. C., general counsel of the National Industrial Council; David Friday, professor of economics at the New School for Social Research, New York City; Harry F. Atwood, Chicago, author of "Back to the Republic."

The section conference on finance, banking, credit, and foreign trade will be in charge of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board of Boston and former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank System of the United States, who has asked members to submit in advance questions which they would like to have discussed at his round-table conference.

How to keep workers and jobs suited to each other will occupy attention during part of the general dinner session, Oct. 24, when Dr. John Marks Brewer, director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Harvard University, will speak on "The Problem of Reassignment and Training of Misplaced Workers," and Johnson O'Connor, General Electric Company, West Lynn, will discuss methods of learning, if the individual worker is on the job to which he is best adapted.

"What Can We Do to Prevent Unwise Social Legislation?" is announced for discussion by Frank F. Dresser, general counsel, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, at the industrial relations section conference, Oct. 25. At the same conference Clarence J. Hicks, New York City, chairman of the president of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, will speak on "What We Can Do to Encourage Saving and Wise Investment by Industrial Employees."

Judge J. Frank Zoller, tax attorney of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., will discuss the question of "Federal Income Tax Administration" before the conference of the Taxation and Industrial Accounting section, at its morning session, Oct. 25. Michael J. Gormley, chairman of the car service section, American Railway Association, will give the transportation section a view of "Car Supplies" at its opening meeting, Oct. 24.

Agriculture will make its only appearance on the program when Dr. Friday speaks on "Agricultural Opportunity in an Industrial State," at the general luncheon session, Oct. 24.

Mr. Potter had previously explained before the Board of Aldermen that \$218,000 which the finance committee deducted from the requested apportionment for schools was on the item of salaries. He said the committee did not consider that at this time so much of an increase in teachers' salaries was advisable.

## WOMEN TO EXHIBIT MODEL MAINE CAMP

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22 (Special).—Main's summer camp life and winter sport activities will be effectively shown to a large audience next week at the Women's Activities Exhibit of the New York League of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The exhibit is sent by the Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. It will have a prominent place in the Commodore ballroom in the

Hall of States. Miss Alice Gibbs of this city is chairman of the exhibit and she will be assisted by Miss Anne G. Wry. The exhibit will be run by motor so that all the diminutive figures will have the appearance of action and its ingenuity is sure to attract attention.

**DEMAND FOR LUMBER**  
Demand for lumber has shown considerable expansion since the first of this month, and the long expected fall buying is now definitely under way, says the American Lumberman, Chicago. The call is particularly strong for boards, shiplap, dimension and other yard items.

John Wanamaker  
New York City

WANAMAKER SHOPS FOR MEN



## Redleaf-London Clothes

- REDLEAF is the finest of British-made clothing, manufactured in England for John Wanamaker.
- It is the expression of the current fashion in England today, the fashion that will be favored here in a few months.
- It is the clothing of the man who would be inconspicuously individual.
- It is your guarantee of unswerving good taste.

Prices begin at \$55 for lounge suit, topcoat or overcoat

Street Floor, New Building  
SPECIALIZED SERVICE—STREET FLOOR

## TWILIGHT TALES

### A Business Transaction

ALMOST anybody has an aunt, but it is a rare thing to have an aunt who has a store. John had such an aunt, and her store was right in the house she lived in. When a customer opened the door, it rang a bell, and John's aunt, wherever she might be in the house, heard it ring, and came hurrying to wait on him. And it didn't make any difference what the customer wanted, whether it was a spool of thread, or a package of pins, or a pound of butter, or a cent's worth of delicious candy, John's aunt had it. Of course, if the customer wanted a suit of clothes, or a wheelbarrow, or something like that, he had to go somewhere else; but there were more things in John's aunt's store than John had ever been able to count.

Aunt Jane is small and very neat. She lives on the corner of Something Street. She lives in a house that is, I'm sure, a hundred years old and maybe more. And there in the house she keeps a shop. With a sign on the door. To make you stop. You can buy provisions and candy, too. And a bottle of cotton or bottle of glue.

When John visited his aunt he tended shop, and his aunt paid him 5 cents worth of delicious candy a day. Sometimes he took his salary in chocolate drops and sometimes in gumpdrops, and sometimes in peppermints, and all these delicious candies were a cent apiece, or six for 5 cents.

One day, when John was tending store, the door opened and the bell rang and in came a very small customer. He was such a small customer that, when he stood on the platform in front of the candy case, he could just look over the top. And when John stood on a box on the other side of



**Mathushek**  
"The most durable piano in the world"

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Never judge piano economy by the first cost of the instrument. The true measure of economy is the degree of satisfaction the instrument brings you over a period of years.

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is not the lowest priced instrument you can buy—but, because of the long period of faithful service and high degree of satisfaction it gives, it is by far the most economical. You are invited to inspect our large showing of Grand, Uprights and Players. We have instruments to meet every need. Mathushek instruments may be bought on convenient terms—and we will take your old piano in part payment.

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MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK  
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street  
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

## A New, Exclusive Imported Silk Crepe

"Fleur de Neige"

is now being shown in the Silk Department on the First Floor

This beautiful dress silk embraces a range of more than forty of the most fashionable shades. It is woven especially for B. Altman & Co. and cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is 44 inches wide, and is priced (in stock) at

\$6.50 per yard



## The Week in Dublin

PEOPLE here have no doubt that one of the objects of the delegation which presented Ireland's application for admission to the League of Nations is to educate League opinion in a sympathetic understanding of the Free State's case. The Government Party argues that if the English and Northern Government should refuse to appoint their commissioners, or if the boundary negotiations reached a deadlock—as is not altogether impossible—then the Free State can exercise its "sovereign rights" (!) and put the matter to the League. Legally there can be no final financial adjustment between England and the Free State, as provided for in the treaty, until the boundary is defined; but on the other hand the Free State Government would be sorely embarrassed if, in return, England insisted on an immediate squaring of accounts—also as provided in the treaty!

The Irish Government believes Ireland's status will improve in the eyes of the nations by joining the League, and that the step is an excellent piece of propaganda. It also shows the anti-treaty faction how free the country is! Senator Douglas, who handled the League of Nations Bill when it was passing through the Senate, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he considered membership of the League very advantageous for purposes of international co-operation.

Some close observers of Irish politics and thinking see signs of another "split," on the horizon. Last year it was between the extremists (the militarist Republicans) and the disciples of the peaceful methods and constructive, if controversial, patriotism advocated by Arthur Griffith. The election results show that William T. Cosgrave's old Cabinet is retained in toto, confirming the belief that law and order have got the upper hand. What then? Already there are signs of a reaction in favor of the old Unionist landlord! There are at least two ex-Unionists elected for the Dail; there are ex-Unionists in the Government offices. And it is often noticeable that when it comes to choosing between an ex-Nationalist and an ex-Unionist, there is a tendency to choose the latter.

### CHINESE FINANCIAL EXPERTS TO STUDY PROBLEM OF DEBTS

By Special Cable  
PEKING, Sept. 22.—The new financial readjustment commission was inaugurated on Wednesday. Dr. W. W. Yen is chairman, and the other members include the ministers of Finance, Communications and Foreign Affairs, also the heads of previous financial commissions superseded by this and several foreign advisors. Dr. Yen, in an exclusive interview, states that the first task of the commission will be to find out the exact status of the present Chinese foreign and domestic debts, including the actual amounts received from loans. It is expected this will take three months. Then the commission will work out a readjustment or consolidation plan, probably including a scaling down of the face value of some debts to corresponding amounts received. This will take one month. Finally, an attempt will be made to work out a plan of budgeting Chinese national income and expenses, introducing a strict audit system. This will take three months. Dr. Yen was appointed head of this commission in July. The comment on the prospects under his leadership is all favorable. The commission is entirely outside factional politics. Its principal purpose is to get information about China's financial obligations, resources and proposed program for the settlement of debts.

### SAN FRANCISCO FETES AS RELIEF SHIP SAILS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22 (Staff Correspondence).—Public ceremony at Pier 40 attended the sailing of the Vega, United States Navy supply ship, with 5604 tons of relief supplies to Japan. Robert B. Hale, chairman of the executive committee of the general citizen's committee of San Francisco for Japanese relief, and chairman of the Japanese relations committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce acted as master of ceremonies in presenting the Vega's cargo, the last of five to be sent from this port.

Expressions of friendship and good will for the people of Japan were voiced by Mayor James Rolph, Charles W. Fay, chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, and Col. Bert Coldwell, president of the Chamber of Commerce responding. Ujiro Cyama, Consul-General of Japan, expressed the gratitude of his country.

### TWO MEXICAN STATES MUST BALLOT AGAIN

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22 (AP).—A decided stand by the Federal Government in favor of orderly state elections is seen here in the announcement by Daniel Benitez, Acting Secretary of the Interior, that the Executive will not recognize either contestant claiming victory in the gubernatorial elections in the states of San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon. The Government has ordered the Senate to select provisional governors for these states and to arrange for new elections as soon as possible.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 22 (AP).—Raoul Madero is the latest to announce his candidacy for the presidency of the Republic. In his platform, he advocates inauguration of a parliamentary system of government to supplant the Constitution now in force.

ation of an entirely Gaelic Ireland—an attitude which does more to alienate the Belfast Government than anything else—and the men who, like the ex-Unionists, want free trade and the opening up of the country by any one—he he Irish or foreign—with the available capital? Such a split would be between the narrow nationalists and the progressive internationalists. Mr. Cosgrave tends to favor the latter. The big battle will come when the promised education reforms are brought before the Dail—the battle between the clerics and the anti-clerics.

### MINE OWNER DENIES AFRICA'S MINERAL RESOURCES DWINDLING

By Special Cable  
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22.—In an interview with Sir Joseph Robinson, the wealthiest mine owner in South Africa, this morning, regarding the statement of the Government engineer here that the gold mines in South Africa are being worked out rapidly, Sir Joseph said:

I have tramped and prospected for

miles in South Africa and I know spots untouched by pick and shovel that are bound to yield gold. There are two reefs outside the present one on the Rand untouched, also great possibilities in diamonds. Every day on the coast in the southwest small diamonds are washed up by the sea, proving that diamondiferous soil exists under the sea. It is necessary that the mines be freed from the heavy taxation which is now crippling production. South Africa possesses native labor to the extent of \$8,000,000, enabling cheap working of the mines.

Discussing reparations Sir Joseph said he was amused at the press statements that General Smuts was going

to Europe to settle the problem. "The best brains in Europe have failed," he said, "why can Smuts succeed? I predict he will fail as Wilson failed in Europe."

QUEBEC AUTOMOBILES INCREASE  
MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence).—According to a report just issued by the provincial automobile bureau there are 74,805 motor vehicles of all descriptions now licensed in the Province of Quebec. This is an increase of 13,589 over the 1922-23 season, when the total number of cars registered reached 60,916.

### CANADA TO CARE FOR JAPANESE REFUGEES

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for taking care of Japanese refugees who will reach here shortly are being made by the federal immigration authorities in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, following the receipt of a cable from the British Consul at Kobe, urging that the victims of recent earthquakes and fires in Japan be given refuge in British Columbia.

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## Gowns of Rare Charm

ready for immediate use

Made in New York, although not a few of them betray their Paris inspiration, the many beautiful originations displayed in the Women's Ready-to-wear Department may be accepted as authentic presentations of the Autumn mode.

Splendor is the keynote—and upon it innumerable symphonies have been composed. Here are gowns of shimmering gold and silver; of metal brocade; of velvet-embossed chiffon; and of velvet brocade. There are beaded gowns that are genuine works of art; and there are gowns in whose success luxurious furs play a conspicuous and lovely part. And, in addition to these gowns for formal wear, there are charming frocks for every hour of the day—all of them in the latest mode, and all of them ready to put on.

(Third Floor)

## Corsets and Brassieres

recently arrived from Paris

The chic silhouette is so dependent upon correct corseting that no one can hope to attain the first without securing the second.

The new Corsets and Brassieres evolved by the leading French designers follow the svelte lines required by the dominant mode in costume, and are charmingly and appropriately developed—the Corsets, in batistes, etamines, brochés and elastic; the Brassieres, in linen, all-over embroidery and other attractive materials.

(Second Floor)

## Special for Monday

## A Seasonable Offering of Silk Hand Bags

(featuring imported moirés and striped silks) of excellent quality and in desirable models

presenting exceptional values at

\$2.95 & 4.25

(Novelty Jewelry Department, First Floor)

## Furs of Character

in Garments of distinction

The new models displayed in the Fur Department introduce many phases of style, but all have at least three characteristics in common—beauty, grace and luxuriousness.

Of the many exquisite creations on view, some are of the Wrap order, while others indicate a tendency toward closer-fitting effects. Mink, Sable, Ermine (in colors as well as its own lovely white), Broadtail (in black, bronze and gun-metal), Russian Astrakhan (more familiarly, Karakul), Kolinsky, Squirrel and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) are all requisitioned for fashioning these various models.

The Department makes a special feature of Natural Silver Fox Neckpieces, showing them at many attractive prices.

(Third Floor)

## Imported Lingerie

for women of discriminating taste

From France, Belgium, Italy and the East have come new and appealing selections of dainty underthings, cleverly fashioned of the most desirable fabrics and variously adorned with hand-wrought embroideries and laces.

Many novel and interesting style developments are revealed, among them being the new long-waisted combination of camisole with pantalon (designed for wearing with the straight-line type of gown) which has come to New York by way of Paris. This graceful garment is shown both in silk and batiste, and in either medium is attractive as well as utilitarian.

(Second Floor)

## Fashionable Hosiery

for mondaine and debutante

The new shades—the correct textures—find generous representation in the Autumn assortments of silk hosiery; and the prices are as attractive as the hosiery

Silk Hose with lisle tops and soles; chiffon weight per pair . . . . . \$1.95

All-silk Hose; chiffon and medium weights per pair . . . . . \$2.75 & 3.95

All-silk Hose; chiffon weight per pair . . . . . \$4.75 to 11.50

(First Floor)



SWEETSER LEADS  
IN GOLF FINAL2 Up on M. R. Marston at End  
of Morning Play at Floss-  
moor Country Club

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—J. W. Sweetser of the Sivanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., is today defending his title of United States amateur golf champion in the final 36 holes at the Flossmoor Country Club against M. R. Marston of the Pine Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, who yesterday reached the final in the national championship for the first time.

On the hole exhibited thus far in the tournament, Sweetser is the favorite for the title, although Marston exhibited some of the finest golf of the meet on Wednesday when he eliminated R. T. Jones Jr. of the Druid Hills Golf Club, of Atlanta, national open champion. Outside of one round in the qualification Sweetser has shot persistently under 80.

Playing conditions were good as they began the match. The course was heavy, but there was hardly any wind.

Hole One, 518 Yards, Par 5—Sweetser drove 250 yards straight down the course, while Marston was 10 yards shorter. Marston's second was to the edge of a trap short of the green and Sweetser pulled to a sand pit 20 yards shorter. The champion nibbled to 15 feet over the cup, while Marston chipped 10 feet short. Sweetser all but holed for a birdie and they halved in 3.

Hole Two, 312 Yards, Par 3—Both from tee shots reached the green. Sweetser 15 feet to the right near a trap and Marston eight feet closer to the hole. They halved in 2.

Hole Three, 552 Yards, Par 5—Their drives were side by side, 230 yards apart. Sweetser was just over the brook in 2, Marston reached the far edge 45 feet from the flag. Sweetser pitched to within three feet of the pin and his ball jumped back two feet from the back spin. Marston was eight feet short on his downhill putt, but holed his par 5 and halved when Sweetser missed his five-footer.

Hole Four, 342 Yards, Par 4—Their 230-yard drives were even again, but Marston, playing the odd, pushed his ball to the bottom of the bank of the terrace green, while Sweetser was straight on. 20 feet short. Marston pitched eight feet past the flag, while Sweetser grazed the cup. Marston ran two feet over and lost, 5 to 4, and was 1 down.

Hole Five, 447 Yards, Par 4—After 260-yard drives, Sweetser pitched to within five feet of the cup while Marston struck short but trickled up to within 12 feet. Marston's putt missed by a foot and Sweetser also missed, halving in 4.

Hole Six, 417 Yards, Par 4—Sweetser sliced to the woods in the bow of the dog leg, while Marston pulled to the rough. Marston was so close to the fence he could not get up to within 12 feet. Marston's putt missed by one foot five feet and was short in 3. Sweetser was behind a tree and had to chip out 50 yards. Marston's putt pitched 20 feet short while Marston's fourth was 12 feet over the cup. Sweetser was two feet to the right in 4 and Marston missed twice, taking 7 to Sweetser's 5, and was 2 down.

Hole Seven, 126 Yards, Par 3—Sweetser was 25 feet over while Marston narrowly missed the brink of the pond and was 10 feet short. Marston was six feet short in 2, while Marston ran over a foot and laid a stylike which Sweetser essayed to pitch but missed, taking 4 and the cup was 2 up.

Hole Eight, 235 Yards, Par 4—Marston outdove Sweetser 10 yards, getting 240 yards and after the latter pitched 40 feet short of the pin, Marston ran up to 12 feet of the cup. Sweetser hobbled the cup with his long putt and Marston got home for a birdie 3 and squared the match.

Hole Nine, 387 Yards, Par 4—Marston again outdove Sweetser, getting 230 yards uphill. Sweetser was on in 2, 22 feet to the left, while Marston ran the green and was 20 yards over the cup. Marston ran up eight feet to the pin and again stymied Sweetser. Sweetser tried an English around the hole, but won and was 1 up. The cards: Sweetser, out..... 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 28 Marston, out..... 5 3 5 4 4 7 3 5 40

Hole 10, 490 Yards, Par 5—Sweetser drove 240 yards straight while Marston pulled to the rough. Both were short in 2 and Marston was just on in 3, 40 feet short, while Sweetser, on the line, was 12 feet over. Marston ran three feet over in 4 and Sweetser was a foot to the left and halved in Par 5.

Hole Eleven, 177 Yards, Par 3—Sweetser's iron was 25 feet beyond the flag, while Marston's landed high and ran beyond Sweetser's ball a couple of feet. Marston ran six feet past the cup, while Sweetser was five feet short. Both holed and halved in 3.

Hole Twelve, 482 Yards, Par 5—Both elected to play from short of the creek and Sweetser was straight, but Marston pushed to the far side of a cup bunker and had a downhill lie, whence he braced to the top of the hill 80 yards short, while Sweetser pushed his second to the rough almost hole high. They pitched to within eight feet. Marston laid half stylike and they halved in Par 5.

Hole Thirteen, 115 Yards, Par 3—Sweetser pitched to within 12 feet of the cup while Marston was 30 feet over. Marston ran his putt three feet over and Sweetser holed for a birdie 2 and was 2 up.

Hole Fourteen, 338 Yards, Par 4—Their drives were even at 222 yards. Sweetser was 15 feet beyond the goal in 2, while Marston, pitching to within three feet of the pin, failed to hold the turf and slipped 22 feet over, but he holed it for a birdie, while Sweetser missed and was 1 up.

Hole 15, 444 Yards, Par 4—Marston drove well down the center while Sweetser pulled to the rough almost behind a tree; but he went after the green 220 yards away with an iron, and landed 12 feet to the left of the flag. Marston's second was 40 feet over the cup, but he lacked only two inches of holing, and they halved in 4.

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\$5 and Up

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4, when Sweetser's putt slipped between the hole and Marston's ball. Hole Sixteen, 357 Yards, Par 4—Marston sliced to deep grass 10 yards short of Sweetser's straight drive and was short of the plateau green in 2, while Sweetser was 25 feet straight beyond the flag. Marston was 10 feet short in 3, while Sweetser holed his third. Marston missed his putt and was 2 down.

**FLOSSMOOR COUNTRY CLUB.** Homewood, Ill., Sept. 22 (Special)—J. W. Sweetser of the Sivanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., a member of the Yale class of 1923 and holder of the title, and M. R. Marston of the Pine Valley Country Club, were the two golfers who succeeded in coming through the semifinals of the amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association on the links of the Flossmoor Country Club yesterday. Sweetser had to dispose of R. A. Gardner, former Yale varsity track captain and national amateur golf champion in 1908 and 1915, and he did it with remarkable ease by a score of 8 and 7. Marston met F. D. Oulmet of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburn, Me., in the other semifinal round match and he defeated the national open champion of 1913 and amateur title holder of 1914 in a hard-fought match 3 and 4.

Both contestants had as hard a campaign to get to the final as any champion ever struggled through, and neither left any doubt as to his standing superiority. The draw could hardly have had a more fascinating issue, the champion defending the title against a player who never before made a formidable bid for national honors.

In defense of his crown, Sweetser conquered Alvin Seckel of Riverdale, Ill., in the first round; S. D. Herron of Chicago, 1919 champion, in the second; J. P. Guilford of Boston, 1921 champion, in the third, and Gardner, his winning points were 10 and 9, 4 and 3, 1 and 1, and 8 and 7, respectively.

Likewise, Marston laid low a row of stalwarts in Par. Simpson of Indianapolis, 3 and 2; R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, the open champion, 2 and 1; J. M. Wells of Liverpool, O., 4 and 3, and Oulmet, 4 and 3.

Marston and Oulmet furnished the big spectacle of the semifinals yesterday. They went through the morning round all even, and were again square when they teed up at the short third in the afternoon. Then came the big break that gave Marston the advantage which Oulmet could not overcome.

With Oulmet lying three feet from the cup, 40 feet separated Marston from the hole. He putted and the ball rolled and rolled until the putt sank home. The gallery cheered and cheered. This cheering seemed to disturb Oulmet, although everything was quiet when he stroked, but his ball slipped along the edge of the cup and passed by, carrying with it, as was later seen, Oulmet's chance to regain the title he lost in 1915.

It was good fortune that enabled Marston to putt at all. Had his ball, which he edged off the green, gone without interference he would have been out in the rough. Instead, the ball hit the back of a Boy Scout's heel and rolled back on the green. Short approach and missed putt cost Oulmet the fourteenth and sixteenth holes.

Oulmet, as in the previous round of the match play, got into traps and into the rough frequently, but his habitual remarkable recoveries and approach failed him. Instead, it was Marston who made the brilliant pitches and outs. Both sank long putts but Marston's plainly was not Oulmet's. Every thing worked to the favor of Marston. Their cards for the afternoon follow:

Marston, out..... 5 3 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 28 Oulmet, out..... 5 3 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 28

Two things appeared very decidedly in the match between Sweetser and Gardner. One was that the New Yorker was all set to go through to the finals in a brilliant defense of his title—that the battles he fought in the earlier rounds had not exhausted his golf. He returned a 73, one under par. The other was that something had happened to Gardner's golf, and when he went to the first tee in the afternoon, 7 down, he was practically beaten. He won the match by a score of 2 and 1.

Sweetser took the next. They divided the third and then Sweetser swept three in a row to make it 10 up. As a last gleam of hope, Gardner scored a birdie 2 on the water hole, the seventh, and they finished the last two holes of the nine in par 48. Sweetser, turning 9 up, lost the tenth and halved the eleventh, winning 8 and 7. The cards for the afternoon play:

Sweetser, out..... 6 3 5 4 4 4 2 4 4 26 Gardner, out..... 6 3 5 4 5 5 2 4 4 29

**CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round.** J. W. Sweetser, New York, defeated R. A. Gardner, Chicago, 8 and 7. M. R. Marston, Philadelphia, defeated F. D. Oulmet, Boston, 3 and 2.

**PROMINENT CANADIAN FAVORS THE LEAGUE**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Sir George E. Foster, vice-president of the League of Nations Society of Canada, who was a member of the Borden War Cabinet, and has been addressing a number of meetings in western Canada on the work of that body, stated here in an interview that in his opinion the League had pursued a proper course in regard to the trouble between Italy and Greece. Such difficulties as that caused by Italy's challenge to the competency of the League are bound to arise, Sir George said, but they would not wreck the League. Settlement of the present difficulty, he asserted, would greatly strengthen the League.

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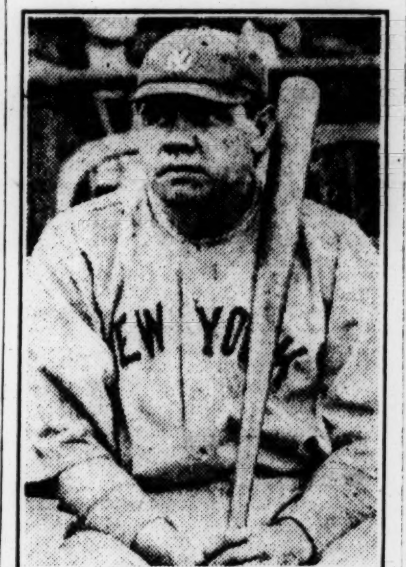
In beautiful soft shades of mole or beaver, with the cuffs lined with contrasting color to show through the cutwork. The suede is so soft and fine it's a delight to take it between your thumb and finger.

Street Floor

Ruth Adjudged the  
Most Worthy PlayerCommittee of Writers Picks Suc-  
cessor to Sisler's Crown

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—George H. Ruth of the pennant-winning New York Yankees is the player regarded by baseball writers of the American League circuit as having been of the most value to his club during 1923. He was the unanimous choice of the committee of eight, obtaining 64 points on a basis of eight points for selection for first place on each ballot. Last year, the first of such a selection, George H. Sisler of the St. Louis Americans was given 59 points.

This year, with his conduct on and off the playing field regarded as exemplary, Ruth has achieved leadership



G. H. Ruth  
New York American Outfielder

in many departments of play, and his teamwork is reputed to have done more toward putting the Yankees far ahead of the American League field.

His selection as 1923's most valuable player means Ruth's name will go down in history as the second on the list inscribed in baseball's hall of fame, the 1900 monument to be erected at Washington, and that he will receive the American League trophy.

Ruth's efforts have given him the league leadership in these departments: Home runs, 37; runs scored, 134; total bases, 356, and bases on balls received, 156, a new record. He is credited with 184 hits, which included 35 doubles and 11 triples, and is only a step behind H. E. Heilmann of Detroit for the leadership in batting.

Capt. E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox was given second place in the selection, with 37 points, and Heilmann, with 31, was third.

Twenty-two players figured in the voting for the trophy this year, the official count of which follows:

Player, position and club	Points
George H. Ruth, cf., New York	64
Edwards, Collins, cf., Chicago	37
Harry E. Heilmann, cf., Detroit	31
Walter Gerber, ss., St. Louis	20
Joseph Sewell, ss., Cleveland	19
C. E. Galloway, ss., Philadelphia	12
George E. Uhle, p., Cleveland	12
J. J. McManus, 3b., St. Louis	11
Howard Ehmke, p., Boston	7
Harold Ruel, c., Washington	6
Joseph Harris, cf., Boston	5
Urban Shocker, p., St. Louis	4
J. J. Judge, 1b., Washington	4
Kenneth Williams, cf., St. Louis	4
R. H. Harris, 2b., Washington	3
John Harris, cf., Boston	3
Walter Johnson, p., Washington	1
Ralph Petris, c., Philadelphia	1

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	54	.625
Cincinnati	87	59	.596
Pittsburgh	82	61	.571
Chicago	75	68	.521
St. Louis	68	68	.500
Brooklyn	69	72	.490
Boston	47	80	.369
Philadelphia	46	85	.350

**RESULTS FRIDAY**

New York 8, Pittsburgh 4.  
New York 8, Pittsburgh 4.  
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.

**GAMES TODAY**

Boston at St. Louis (2 games).  
New York at Pittsburgh.  
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.

**TWO FOR GIANTS IN PITTSBURGH**

First Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 14 1  
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 4

Batteries—Scott, Nehf and Snyder; Meadows, Stone, Steiner and Schmidt.

Second Game  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 9  
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 1

Batteries—Watson and Gowdy; Cooper, Adams, Steiner and Schmidt; Gooden, Losing pitcher—Cooper, Umpires—Moran, O'Day and Klem. Time—1h. 41m.

**CINCINNATI WINS IN ELEVENTH**

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E  
Cincinnati..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—9 11  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 11

Batteries—Rixey and Hargrave; DeCatur, Smith and Hargrave; Losing pitcher—Quigley; Umpires—Quigley, Pfrman and Finnegan. Time—2h. 6m.

MRS. GAVIN LEADS  
MISS COLLETT, 2 UPDefending Champion Leads U.  
S. Title Holder at End of  
Morning Play

**CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round.** Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, 2 up, defeated Miss Glenn Collett, United States, at the end of 18 holes.

**MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 22 (Special).**—For the second year in succession the final match for the Canadian women's open golf championship is being staged by representatives of England and the United States. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Huntercombe, Eng., the present title holder, who defeated Miss A. W. Stirling in the finals last year, and Miss Glenn Collett, United States, defeated Miss A. W. Stirling, United States, 3 and 2.

For the second year in succession the final match for the Canadian women's open golf championship is being staged by representatives of England and the United States. Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Huntercombe, Eng., the present title holder, who defeated Miss A. W. Stirling in the finals last year, and Miss Glenn Collett, United States, defeated Miss A. W. Stirling, United States, 3 and 2.

Conditions for yesterday's games were the poorest of the week, the heavy rain of the previous night making the greens very wet and the four players were frequently upset.

Miss Collett deserved her victory over Mrs. Stirling, the play that she believed more consistent. She constantly outdrew her opponent and also followed a straighter line from tee to hole, but had less room than did her opponent and was more accurate in her work with her putter.

Miss Stirling was guilty of a number of mistakes, mostly with her brassie, and her direction on the greens was a trifle off, and as a result she lost several holes she would have halved with better putting and halved some that she would have won had she been playing her usual game on the greens.

At the first hole Miss Stirling had a chance to win with a par 4, but she missed the cup and the hole was halved, but Miss Collett took the lead at the second, never to relinquish it, when her opponent went into the rough on her third, and then missed a long putt. The lead was increased at the short third, when Miss Collett made the better recovery after both had missed the cup, and then missed a long putt. The lead was increased at the short third, when Miss Collett made the better recovery after both had missed the cup, and then missed a long putt.

At the fourth, when Miss Collett found a trap on the green, she was able to reduce the lead to a half, but then missed a long putt and a half. At the fifth, Miss Stirling was stymied by a tree and lost the hole, though her opponent made a brilliant recovery to tie the match.

Stirling had her first success at the sixth, when the United States champion failed to sink a six-foot putt for a half, but then missed a long putt and a half. At the fifth, Miss Stirling was stymied by a tree and lost the hole, though her opponent made a brilliant recovery to tie the match.

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seventh when Mrs. Gavin missed a putt, but the loss was regained on the next hole, when the Hamilton player overran the green. The ninth was halved, but the English woman's lead was increased at the short tenth when Mrs. Gibson took three putts. Both were in difficulties on the eleventh and twelfth, and they were halved. Mrs. Gibson won the thirteenth when Mrs. Gavin became erratic on the green. After the fourteenth had been halved, Mrs. Gavin won the fifteenth, which made her 3 up. Mrs. Gibson continued to struggle, but the match was terminated when she found a bunker off the seventeenth and could not get out. The summary:

Miss Glenn Collett, United States, defeated Miss A. W. Stirling, United States, 3 and 2.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Huntercombe, England, defeated Mrs. Hope Gibson, Hamilton, 2 and 1.

**HEILMANN STILL LEADS HITTERS**

His Average Has Fallen Off,  
While Ruth's Shows No Change

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—H. E. Heilmann of Detroit continues to lead the hitters in the American League, but his margin over G. H. Ruth is considerably less than last week, for Ruth maintained his average of .385 while Heilmann dropped from .395 to .381 according to averages for games through last Wednesday released today. Tris Speaker and J. W. Sewell of Cleveland lead the third and fourth with .372 and .369, respectively, but their colleague, C. D. Jamieson, who rested in fifth place last week, has been supplanted by Capt. E. T. Collins of Chicago, who jumped 11 points during the week and now has .360.

Ruth and Collins seem to have taken all the other hitters by surprise. The former leads in home runs with 37, is ahead in total bases with 353, and has scored the most runs with 133. Collins leads in stolen bases with 43, and has the lead in sacrifice hits with 36. Other leading hitters are: K. R. Williams of St. Louis, .352; Jamieson, Cleveland, .348; Henry Manush, Detroit, .344; T. R. Cobb, Detroit, .334; Capt. G. H. Burns and Joseph Harris of Boston, .333.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Nationals continues first with a .384. D. Wheat of Brooklyn gained nine points during the week and pulled into second place with .375, putting J. L. Bottomley of St. Louis into third place, the latter dropping a couple of points and now having .367.

Two New York players also are sharing big honors. F. F. Frisch leading in total bases with 392, and Ross Young heading the run-getters with 117. F. C. Williams of Philadelphia leads the home run hitters and tied with Ruth for supreme honors with 37. Capt. M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh has stolen 45 bases and leads in that division.

In the leading batters are: E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, .353; J. P. Fournier, Brooklyn, .353; Frisch, New York, .345; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .343; E. F. Haigraue, Cincinnati, .341; Young, New York, .339; Clyde Barnhart, Pittsburgh, .338.

It LOOKS to be about all over but the shouting for the New York Giants. Like their Yankee colleagues, the players led by J. McGraw are in line to receive congratulations for winning their third successive pennant.

This was no easy matter in the National League, either. The Giants have retained their present position simply by outplaying their chief rivals at critical times. There is not a team in the National League that New York has failed to take in tow when something was really at stake.

In the past couple of years there has not been a team in the American League able to do that, but the Yankees are saying the tables will be turned for fair in the coming October clash. M. Hughes' nine has been in a little slump in its recent games, as it can well afford to be, for the boys must win one or two New York way of training for the 1924 world series. The boys must win their fun, but it will be serious business for the American League, a much better ball team than in either 1921 or 1922.

T. R. Cobb scored five times in the second half of the double-header at Boston yesterday, making his third hit he decided to step out and let R. H. Veatch patrol center. Cobb also fielded in flawless style some of his catches being exceptional.

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HAND, the HATTER  
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Near Hotel Touraine

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We Give and Redeem Legal Stamps

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values presented here in

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TWENTY-FIFTH  
ANNIVERSARY OPENING  
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AND READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

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The Hurwitch Ready-to-Wear Style Shop, a recent innovation, has already won public confidence and approval. It was inaugurated with the motive of affording a style service comparable to our custom department, as far as that is possible in ready-made apparel.

We observe this important anniversary with words of appreciation to all patrons, expressing the hope that adherence to our original ideals may merit their continued approval.

344 BOYLSTON STREET, BOST



## FOUR VETERANS ON DARTMOUTH SQUAD

Coach Hanley Has Problem to Build New Green Eleven—  
First Game Saturday

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 22 (Special).—Dartmouth College football aspirants are being pushed rapidly through the fundamental stages of gridiron training by Head Coach J. B. Hanley '09. No time can be wasted by the Green coaching staff in view of the season's opening game in Hanover, Sept. 29, with the Norwich University team invading.

Prospects at present for the season are most uncertain, inasmuch as inexperienced material predominates in the Green squad. Players and undergraduates, however, have the utmost confidence in the ability of Hanley to master the difficult situation and drive the team through a successful season. New methods and new styles of attack are being added to the Dartmouth system with an apparently rejuvenating effect.

Veterans from last year's first team number only four, as follows: Capt. C. J. Aschenbach '24, guard; W. S. Hatch '24, tackle; H. B. Bjorkman '25, end, and L. G. Leavitt '25, fullback. All these veterans are sturdy players, but form a mere skeleton of an eleven facing a rigorous schedule. In addition, the following men who earned their letters as substitutes are available: V. B. Hagenbuckle '24, end; R. L. Murphy '24, quarterback; W. Weaver '24, center, and M. H. Watkins '24, end.

Coach Hanley and Backfield Coach J. L. Cannel '19 have a difficult task in building a new backfield to carry the offensive burdens through a hard season. Leavitt at fullback and Hall at quarterback already appear as fixtures in the quartet, with G. T. Murphy '24 and C. G. McDavitt '26 as their respective understudies. E. B. Dooley '26 is a late arrival, but will push McDavitt seriously for the reserve quarterback assignment.

The halfback berth must of necessity be filled by new men and at present R. H. Loomis '26 and H. L. Haws '24 are leading in the race for the carrying positions. Other promising men are R. J. Kelley '26, C. A. Bolles '25, W. F. H. Whitaker '24 and N. K. Parker '26.

Captain Aschenbach leads the squad of guard candidates and is expected to be a bulwark of the forward line both on defense and offense. Aschenbach will take up his duties at a guard place this year, although last year he was alternated between guard and tackle assignments. C. H. Diehl '26 is a 200-pounder who is likely to fit at the other guard position, although A. C. Smith '26 has been coming along fast and may push Diehl to the second line. L. A. Thompson '24, W. R. Cubbins '25, and George Champion '26 are other guard prospects.

E. J. Duffy '26, a substitute tackle on last year's freshman team has been transferred to center, where he will probably get the regular call. Bill Hays '26 is expected to be a factor in the line.

## ARGENTINE CLUB EAGER TO CONTEST

Wants to Play for World's Polo Title

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22 (AP).—Refusal of the American Polo Association and the Hurlingham Club of England to widen the terms of competition for the international cup so as to admit the Argentine federation team to play for it, is likely to result in a proposal being made by the Argentine Polo Association that an international contest be held to determine the polo championship of the world.

The question of making such a proposal now is under consideration by the executive committee of the Argentine association, the Associated Press learned today. This committee favors having a cup offered by Argentina and it will submit its recommendations at the annual meeting of the association next week.

Poloists were greatly concerned over the decision made public by Capt. F. E. Guest, chairman of the Hurlingham Club, that the competition would not be made open to Argentina, but must remain a contest between the two nations.

The attitude here is that in view of both the Argentine and Indian polo players establishing themselves in the first rank in the game, the title "international cup" given to the trophy which the American and British teams play for, is a misnomer when the play is restricted.

**FENWAY PARK**  
Today, Two Games, Starting at 1:30  
**RED SOX vs. DETROIT**

Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1274.

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It is Efficient—requires smaller boiler-room force, avoids waste of banked fires, and, dollar for dollar, renders better service.

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## Small-Bore Firing on Today's Program

Competition for DeWar Trophy Starts Tomorrow

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 22.—Firing on the small-bore range to decide the team of 20 men which will represent the United States in the international team match for the DeWar trophy, which is to be fired Sunday, was on today's program of the National Rifle Association tournament here.

Four teams entered in this event, which will be decided over the 50 and 100-yard ranges. Besides the United States, Canada, England and Australia will be represented. The DeWar trophy has been held by the United States since 1913 when it was taken from Great Britain. No matches were held from 1914 to 1918.

The national individual rifle matches which were interrupted by rain yesterday, also were on today's program. The national pistol team and the United States service matches, which were originally on today's program, were postponed until tomorrow.

The second Boone match, with the Kentucky flintlock rifle, also will be staged Sunday afternoon at the 50-yard pistol range.

The individual slow-fire pistol match yesterday was won by civilian K. T. Frederick, New York City, with a score of 192 out of a possible 200. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass., civilian, was second with 180, outranking K. T. Frederick, civilian, New York City, with the same score.

The 32-caliber individual slow-fire pistol match yesterday was won by L. R. Calkins, civilian, Springfield, Mass., with a score of 187 out of a possible 200. C. A. Price, civilian, Springfield, Mass., was second with 180, outranking K. T. Frederick, civilian, New York City, with the same score.

The individual timed-fire pistol match yesterday was won by L. R. Calkins, civilian, Springfield, Mass., with a score of 191 out of a possible 200; Sergt. M. A. Zavadsky, eighth U. S. Infantry, was second with 180, outranking K. T. Frederick, civilian, New York City, with the same score.

The individual rapid-fire pistol match was won by Sergt. H. M. Bailey, United States Marine Corps, with 190, outranking K. T. Frederick, civilian, New York City, with the same score.

The end berth appears to be well taken care of by three letter men, Watkins, Bjorkman, and Hagenbuckle, although the last named is a letter man from the game. As replacement men G. S. Maloney '24, H. R. Walker '24, J. P. Straight '26, and G. C. Tully '26 are showing up to advantage.

Hatch, a veteran of two years at tackle, will probably have A. J. Oberlander '26 as a running mate. Oberlander captured the forward line both last fall and is a powerful lineman who will prove an important asset to Hawley. Other tackles of worth are E. G. Roe '24, E. H. Whitaker '24 and N. K. Parker '26.

Captain Aschenbach leads the squad of guard candidates and is expected to be a bulwark of the forward line both on defense and offense. Aschenbach will take up his duties at a guard place this year, although last year he was alternated between guard and tackle assignments. C. H. Diehl '26 is a 200-pounder who is likely to fit at the other guard position, although A. C. Smith '26 has been coming along fast and may push Diehl to the second line. L. A. Thompson '24, W. R. Cubbins '25, and George Champion '26 are other guard prospects.

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## WILLIAMS HAS 13 LETTER MEN

Yale Game Is Dropped From Football Schedule

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 22.—With the reopening of college, the work of the Williams football candidates has assumed its regular schedule with a long practice session every afternoon, and occasional "skull sessions" at night. With the substitution of Cornell for Yale, the 1923 schedule is essentially the same as last year, although the coaches are expecting much harder opposition from Columbia than in recent years. Coach Percy Wendell has had the Purple gridders in the field since the thirteenth, the first scrimmage being held last Tuesday afternoon.

This season's coaching staff consists of Wendell, head coach, assisted by Walter Cleary '24, with the linemen, R. P. Lewis '13 of Harvard with the ends, and Richard Lewis of Williams with the backfield. H. T. Mallon '24, last year's quarterback, and S. A. Jones '23, also of last year's eleven, are here to assist in developing the team. The squad is again being trained by R. P. Lewis, who is working with the Purple forces for the third year.

The coach has six full teams in the field, and 25 men are making their work at the training table in the Lassell Gymnasium. Thirteen lettermen back from last year's team give a nucleus for the team, and favorable weather has given the squad a fine start. Handicapped by the failure of H. J. Dickey Jr. '25 and R. A. Parks '26 to return to college, the backfield situation has given the coaches considerable concern. The candidates for backfield positions are slightly heavier than was the case last year, but with the exception of R. W. Bourne '25 and F. G. Gregory Jr. '26, none have had varsity experience. F. W. Howe Jr., a star of last year's freshman eleven, has been tried at quarter, making the best showing of any prospective candidate so far. A. M. Clement '26, R. T. Evans '26 and R. C. Eldersfield '26 also look like good material.

In the line, Capt. J. B. Robinson '26 will occupy his old position at guard, while J. A. Jameson Jr. '25, a 200-pounder who had some varsity experience last season, is being tried at guard and tackle. Barnes is in his regular position as pivot-man, with F. J. Weber '24, veteran tackle, back in his old position. There is a wealth of end material, with W. F. Pease '24, Allan Healy '24, H. R. Fisher Jr. '25, all letter men, back on duty.

G. S. CONNORS NEW TRAINER AT YALE

Exeter Loans Veteran to the Elis for a Year

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—Announcement was made last night by T. A. Jones '08, head coach of the Yale football squad, that G. S. Connors, coach and trainer at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., since 1900, has been loaned to Yale for a year. Connors will assume his duties as trainer of the football team at Yale on Monday. He succeeds J. C. Mack, for years Yale's football trainer. Connors was given a year's leave of absence from Exeter by Head Master Lewis Perry.

Connors was trainer at Exeter when Jones was coach in 1913, 1914 and 1915. Connors, when he went to Exeter, already had a fine reputation as an athletic coach and trainer, for he went from the Carlisle Indian School there. Before that he had been with the Illinois Athletic Club, and before that with Cornell University.

The Eli gridiron squad was put through a wet practice session yesterday afternoon, which lasted two hours. Century Miltstead and W. M. Lovejoy '25, the varsity center, were not at the field. Plans were made to have at least a dummy scrimmage yesterday, owing to the fact that the season started so late, but the coaches called this off because of the inclement weather.

Instead there was rudimentary drill consisting of punting and passing, followed by tackling the dummy for the entire squad, and the rest of the day was spent in falling on a wet ball and also catching punts. W. H. Neale Jr. '25, C. M. O'Hara '24, and J. H. Haas '24, did most of the punting.

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—Boston—

**Madam Coates' School**

of Sewing and Dressmaking

Conducted by Edith M. Trattles

Opens for the Eleventh Season

Monday, October 1st, at 2:30 P. M.

Two Courses of 12 Lessons Each  
The Price of Either Complete Course is 5.00

Class A Class B  
Practical Dressmaking Advanced Dressmaking and Tailoring

Begins Monday, Begins Tuesday,  
October 1st, October 2nd

Two Free Explanatory Lectures at  
2:30 P. M. on Thursday, September 27th, and  
Friday, September 28th

in our Assembly Hall  
Tenth Floor, Furniture Building

All Women Invited—Enrollment Not Required

Descriptive Folders, Interesting Information and Cards for  
Enrollment at Smallwares Section, Street Floor, Main Store.

**McKenney & Waterbury Co.**  
181 Franklin St. cor. Congress St. Boston, Mass.

## BILLIARD PLAY IN NEW YORK NEXT

Denton and Reisel Again in Tie for Lead of Three-Cushion Standing

PROFESSIONAL THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

T. S. Denton ..... 4 2 10 ..... 647  
Otto Reisel ..... 4 2 10 ..... 647  
J. M. Layton ..... 3 2 8 ..... 590  
R. L. Cannefax ..... 1 5 8 ..... 167

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22 (Special).—The playoff for the United States three-cushion billiard championship is still in doubt. The four players competing for the high honor closed their second series here last night, and immediately after the final match packed their cues and left for New York, where play will be resumed Monday.

The failure of T. S. Denton of this city to make a spot shot in the sixty-third inning cost him his match with J. M. Layton of St. Louis and also a chance to remain undisputed possessor of first place. Denton lost, 59 to 60, and Otto Reisel moved into a tie for the lead in the tournament by defeating R. L. Cannefax of New York, 60 to 52, in the evening game.

Layton made a great finish in his match with Denton, defeating him 60 to 59 in 10 innings, starting with the fifty-first. Up to this inning Denton had a comfortable lead and was in easy return to college, the first inning of the high run of the match came in the fifty-first inning. In the final Layton had three cues of 2, two 4s and a 1.

In the sixty-second Layton took a lead with 3, but Denton also scored a 3 in the sixty-ninth. Then, with the score standing 59 to 59, Denton missed his shot and Layton ran out his string. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—0 0 2 0 0 2 3 1 1 1 2 0  
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0  
3 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 4 1  
0 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—60. Innings—70.  
High run—6.

Reisel again played a fine game of billiards in his 60 to 52 triumph over Cannefax. The New York expert showed improved form over his performance of Thursday against Layton, but he still is out of championship stroke. In the early innings the former champion shot well, scoring nine points on his first six trips to the table.

In the sixty-second Layton took a lead with 3, but Denton also scored a 3 in the sixty-ninth. Then, with the score standing 59 to 59, Denton missed his shot and Layton ran out his string. The score by innings:

Otto Reisel—5 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 0  
3 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0  
2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 2  
1 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 0 1—60. Innings—66.  
High run—6.

R. L. Cannefax—3 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0  
0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2  
0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—52. Innings—65.  
High run 5.

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3 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0  
2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 2  
1 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 0 1—60. Innings—66.  
High run—6.

R. L. Cannefax—3 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0  
0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2  
0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—52. Innings—65.  
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3 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0  
2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 2  
1 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 0 1—60. Innings—66.  
High run—6.

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0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2  
0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—52. Innings—65.  
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3 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0  
2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 2  
1 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 0 1—60. Innings—66.  
High run—6.

R. L. Cannefax—3 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0  
0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2  
0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—52. Innings—65.  
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Otto Reisel—5 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 0  
3 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0  
2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 2  
1 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 0 1—60. Innings—66.  
High run—6.

R. L. Cannefax—3 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0  
0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2  
0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—52. Innings—65.  
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3 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0  
2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 2  
1 2 1 0 6 0 2 0 0 0 1—60. Innings—66.  
High run—6.

R. L. Cannefax—3 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0  
0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1  
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2  
0 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 2—52. Innings—65.  
High



STOCKS RECOVER  
MODERATELY FROM  
RECENT WEAKNESSShort Covering a Factor in  
Bringing About Rally  
in Market

Stock prices on the New York Exchange today recovered from recent heaviness. Food, rubber, steel, equipment and oil shares were lifted to higher ground, several of the leaders gaining a point or more.

Subsidence of recent selling pressure and the failure of bear operators to uncover any acutely weak spots brought about a fair volume of short covering over the week-end.

Rails were bought on speculative expectations of favorable August earnings statements, the eastern carriers being in demand.

The closing was firm. Sales approached 200,000 shares. Early strength characterized today's quiet bond dealings. Some of the French municipal issues reacted slightly but Christiania 8s gained more than a point and Belgian 8s, Berne 8s and Central Railway of Brazil 7s each moved up 1/4.

United States Government bonds shaded a bit. Railroad mortgage bonds, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4 1/2s rising 1/4 in response to reports that net earnings in August would exceed \$4,500,000, as compared with a deficit of about \$450,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Virginia Railway 5s gained 1/4. U. S. Rubber issues were strong and further improvement was noted in sugar company issues.

LONDON'S WEEK  
QUIET BUT TONE  
IS ENCOURAGING

LONDON, Sept. 22.—As a consequence of a Jewish holiday, the stock market this week-end was quiet, but the good reports from the premiers' meeting in Paris produced an optimistic sentiment.

As a result of the higher dividend on Bank of England stock, that issue rose about 3 1/2 points to 256, ex-dividend.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

Stock	Sept. 22	Sept. 15	%
War Loan 5% 1920-47	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
Brit. C. & M. Ind. 4 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
do do 4 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Canada 4 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Anglo-Am. Corp. 80	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
De Beers Cons. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Rand Mines Ltd.	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Anglo-Am. Oil Ltd.	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Brit. Coal Ind. 4 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
do do 4 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Royal Dutch 29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	0
Shell Trans. & Trade	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
Shell Corp. Am. 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

\* Rise or fall noted in shillings.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
General	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside commercial paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' commercial paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Individual call, col. ins.	5 1/2	5 1/2

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Balance	27,000,000	27,000,000
Year ago today	27,000,000	27,000,000
Exchanges for week	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Week year ago	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
P. R. bank credit	\$2,462,112	\$2,462,112

## Acceptance Market

Prime	60-90 days	90-120 days	120-180 days	180-360 days
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

## Leading Central Bank Rates

Bank	Rate
United States	4 1/2
France	4 1/2
Germany	4 1/2
Italy	4 1/2
Japan	4 1/2
Sweden	4 1/2
Denmark	4 1/2
Spain	4 1/2
Portugal	4 1/2
Greece	4 1/2
Austria	4 1/2
Belgium	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2
Poland	4 1/2
Czechoslovakia	4 1/2
Rumania	4 1/2
Slovakia	4 1/2
Yugoslavia	4 1/2
Finland	4 1/2
Hong Kong	4 1/2
Bombay	4 1/2
Yokohama	4 1/2
Manila	4 1/2
Shanghai	4 1/2
London	4 1/2

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Current	Previous
France	100.12	100.12
Germany	100.12	100.12
Italy	100.12	100.12
Japan	100.12	100.12
Sweden	100.12	100.12
Denmark	100.12	100.12
Spain	100.12	100.12
Portugal	100.12	100.12
Greece	100.12	100.12
Austria	100.12	100.12
Belgium	100.12	100.12
Switzerland	100.12	100.12
Poland	100.12	100.12
Czechoslovakia	100.12	100.12
Rumania	100.12	100.12
Slovakia	100.12	100.12
Yugoslavia	100.12	100.12
Finland	100.12	100.12
Hong Kong	100.12	100.12
Bombay	100.12	100.12
Yokohama	100.12	100.12
Manila	100.12	100.12
Shanghai	100.12	100.12
London	100.12	100.12

## CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO BOARD			
WHEAT			
Open	High	Low	Close
1.00	1.01	.99	1.01
1.02	1.03	1.02	1.03
1.05	1.08	1.07	1.08
CORN			
.85 1/2	.89	.85 1/2	.86 3/4
.87 1/2	.90	.87 1/2	.89
.88 1/2	.90	.88 1/2	.90
OATS			
.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2	.39 1/2
.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2	.40 1/2
.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.42 1/2	.42 1/2
LARD			
12.00	12.00	11.82	11.82



## Observers Unable to Account for Continued Weak Tone of Market

The railroads as a group were much steadier, and yesterday, under the leadership of Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, and Southern Railway, displayed real firmness, and even strength.

It was just as difficult to account for the acute weakness in some individual issues as it was to trace why the market as a whole continued to react sharply. For instance, the drop of 5 points or more in American Woolen common, in a single day, went largely unexplained. President Wood, in a characteristically positive statement, said there had been no change in the position of the company adversely and that the outlook for business was favorable.

### Oil Still Unsettled

Of course, the further weakness in the oil shares was attributed to a continued general lack of stability in the crude oil industry and to further reductions in the price of the general raw product. Couden sold down sharply in anticipation of the dividend being passed. This action was taken by the directors after the close of busi-

It was worth noting that, even in the face of price reductions and adverse dividend action, and the selling of a large block of bonds by the California Petroleum Company, the trend of the better class of oil shares toward the end of the week was moderately upward. This was taken as foreshadowing a possible turn for the better in the industry of a somewhat comprehensive character.

Such a high authority on financial and business affairs as Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was quoted optimistically in Washington newspapers relative to both the position of the financial institutions and business enterprises of the country, and also the outlook for trade.

Railway officials who have returned from various centers in the northwest and southwest within the last few days say that business people and the farmers where they went are generally optimistic and even confident.

**Look for Good Business**

These railway executives are looking for a continuance of good business and good earnings for the railroads during the rest of this year. Unless there is distinctly adverse legislation at the next session of Congress they believe that the railroads will continue to give a good account of themselves.

Close students of railway securities are looking for a considerably better market for both the stocks and bonds.

Already some authorities think that the leading oil shares have gone about as low as they are likely to go. The purchase of only this class of oil stocks is recommended by those who are most familiar with the industry and are giving altogether unprejudiced opinions.

It is believed, however, that some of the oil companies that have been compelled to reduce or omit their dividends will be able to recoup themselves and that those who can afford to wait may be repaid for buying their stocks.

In the meantime considerable financing by oil companies is generally looked for in the "street." It is realized that change for the better in the industry must come in due time.

### Easy Money Helps

Considerable attention was given to the decidedly easier tone of the local money market during the greater part of the week. The  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent quotation for call loans, recorded on two different days, was the lowest figure

The stiffening to 5 per cent in the last hour yesterday was taken as natural, in view of the fact that no more plans could be negotiated until after the opening of business on Monday morning.

Even more attention was given to the relaxation in the time money market. Until yesterday, at any rate, offerings were on a considerably larger scale than they have been for some weeks or even months.

Brokers' loans are now estimated at about \$1,400,000,000, a decrease of approximately \$600,000,000 from the high level of the year.

All the statistics coming to hand substantiate the statement attributed to Secretary Mellon at frequent intervals that the financial institutions of the United States are in a strong position. International bankers and everybody

no is giving close attention to the European situation are looking for another offer by Germany to the French that is more likely to be accepted, even though many modifications may be asked for.

**Europe Still Factor**  
As time passes, those who are most similar with the European situation and its bearing upon conditions in the United States realize that an early settlement is highly important for Europe, and of greater importance to this country, if it is to continue prosperous, than has been realized outside of international banking circles and business con-

Despite the unfavorable features of the European situation, and although business in this country may not be on a large scale as some interests might desire, the only reasonable position that can be taken is one of optimism and confidence.

**NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT**  
The weekly statement of condition of  
the New York clearing house banks fol-  
lows:

Actual Condition	Sept. 21	Sept. 14
Assets	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Liabilities	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Capital	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Surplus	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000

Sept. 21	Sept. 14
Profit .....	\$6,354,860
gre. revs. ....	\$11,189,770
dis. etc. ....	483,702,000
sh in vltis. ....	503,702,000
v. of mem. bks. ....	4,539,758,000
v. in vaults. ....	4,527,458,000
v. in depots. ....	46,551,000
	47,040,000
	466,612,000
	485,859,000
	7,945,000
	8,313,000
	9,213,000
	8,900,000

mand depts.....	3,647,464,000	3,661,400,000	of
ne depts. ....	475,816,000	471,371,000	ann
eculation .....	32,402,000	32,439,000	Br
S. depts. ....	45,185,000	19,174,000	mo
<b>Average Condition</b>			inte
plus .....	\$2,61,440	7,172,070	the
gre. resv. ....	501,647,000	494,107,000	pro
gs, dis., etc.,	4,530,969,000	4,502,533,000	

dis., etc.	4,330,963.00	4,302,333.00
sh in vaults...	47,927,000	49,508,000
of mem. bks.	484,267,000	476,570,000
in vlt.	8,112,000	8,367,000
in depstrs...	8,268,000	9,170,000
mand depts.	3,672,214,000	3,623,542,000
depts.	475,194,000	472,269,000
ulation	32,281,000	32,375,000
S. depts.	42,183,000	42,016,000

8. depts. ....	45,185,000	20,016,000	T
<p>he Central Mills Company of South-              ige, Mass., has been sold to the Ham-              Woolen Company.</p>			ber rate lish qua

Net—					Net—				
High	Low	Last	Change		High	Low	Last	Change	
Yr. 1923 Div.					Yr. 1923 Div.				
High Low %					High Low %				
Company					Company				
Sales High Low Last Change					Sales High Low Last Change				

[illegible]

\*Ex-dividend. †Sales through Friday.  
Total aggregate sales for week: Stocks, 3,890,400 shares;

er reveals a continued fall in freight rates, the August figure just published being at 25, approximately a quarter of the 1920 average.

120 Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS.

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123

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## ings deposits.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Reactions of a Reader

WHETHER you do or do not read the magazines makes all the difference. If you do, Mr. John Galsworthy's stories, now linked by the title "Captives" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons) will be so much repetition; if you do not, then they will exert their original force of appeal and disclose their sensitive nature of treatment. But how is it that Mr. Galsworthy, in his novels, his short stories, especially his plays, so often causes his audience acute discomfort? Because he sets them so furiously to think upon some modern enigma. Take "Late 299" for example, perhaps one of the most striking stories in the collection. It is inextricable, gripping and obliging us to face the situation of a wealthy doctor who emerges from two years in prison, to find his family living in placid ease, greatly embarrassed by his presence. Mr. Galsworthy takes human experience with a desperate seriousness, as though he were personally required to readjust the balances; a true reformer, if you will. Conditions seem to him intolerable. So he makes either a story or a play, flinging the problem to the public for solution. Usually the public is disinclined to dwell upon an unlovely aspect; so such plays as "The Skin Game" and "Justice" scarcely survive on Broadway as do the risqué musical comedies. Yet they are the most worthy of his stories do mold thought. The stories in "Captives" are somber, for the most part; even grim. Always they are wrought with that exquisitely delicate artistry which Mr. Galsworthy's readers cherish, as in "Salta Pro Nobis," packed with color, action and emotion; or in "Conscience," where we have the author's own attitude toward the familiar newspaper habit of "deviling." You are fortunate if, like ourselves, you can enjoy such stuff as these stories are made of, between the substantial covers of a book.

Comparatively few persons have ever listened to a debate between Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Bernard Shaw. That is an experience of which many dream. One alternative is to invent a debate which might have taken place; as Mr. Hesketh Pearson has done in the current number of *The Adelphi*. A most captivating sort of "imaginary conversation," in precisely the right mood.

Mr. Edwin Valentine Mitchell, book-seller and publisher of Hartford, Conn., has done well to issue a new edition of Charles G. Harper's "The Bath Road." Students of English social history have long valued Mr. Harper's "Histories of the Road," but have found them difficult to procure. Mr. Mitchell's is an agreeable little edition, to be welcomed by those desirous of re-establishing contact with eighteenth century England, when all the world of fashion flocked to Bath. "The Bath Road" is measured from Hyde Park Corner, and is a hundred and five miles and six furlongs in length," writes Mr. Harper; proceeding to elaborate upon some of the unbelievable dramatic adventures which befell long-suffering travelers en route.

No sooner did we note the publication of a new edition of Dr. Herbert A. Giles' "History of Chinese Literature" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), than we said to ourselves: "Aha! Here's the book which E. V. Lucas made so alluring in his 'Over Benemonte'." But it wasn't. For that was "A Chinese Biographical Dictionary," by the same author; yet the two books possess much the same charm. Just listen: "Meng Hao-Jan (A. D. 689-740) gave no sign in his youth of the genius that was latent in him. He failed at the public examinations, and retired to the mountains as a recluse. He then became a poet of the first rank, and his writings were eagerly sought after. At the age of 40 he went up to the capital, and was one day conversing with his famous contemporary, Wang Wei, when suddenly the Emperor was announced. He hid under a couch, but Wang Wei betrayed him, the result being a pleasant interview with his Majesty. The following is a specimen of his verse:

The sun has set behind the western slope,  
The eastern moon lies mirrored in the pool.  
With streaming hair my balcony I ope,  
And stretch my limbs out to enjoy the cool.  
Loaded with lotus-scent the breeze sweeps by,  
Clear dripping drops from tall bamboo leaves I hear.  
I gaze upon my idle lute and sigh:  
Alas, no sympathetic soul is near.  
And so I doze, the while before mine eyes  
Dear friends of other days in dream-clad forms arise.

They must have been excellent companions, these old Chinese poets. As Mr. Lucas has put it: "When all is said, it is, I suspect, their imperishable and satiating humor that are the most engaging qualities of the Chinese." Across all these centuries they are still curiously fascinating.

Though the path of the publishers is said nowadays to be a slow and tortuous progress over desert places, there is now and again an oasis. As witness the thin wedge of artistic standard which is penetrating the field of advertising. The leaflet by which the

Robert M. McBride Company is announcing Mr. James Branch Cabell's new book is not bad; and still better is another leaflet, sent out by Doubleday, Page & Co., with reference to Miss Sallie B. Tannahill's forthcoming book, "P's and Q's." The latter, we imagine, was designed by Miss Tannahill herself, whose book on lettering is said to be the first of its kind.

Of course, anyone who chooses is at liberty to disparage Mrs. Wharton's "A Son at the Front." But of all shal-

low objections, the most exasperating is the contention that it is too late to write a novel about the war; that Mrs. Wharton has waited over-long. Yet reviewer after reviewer is saying just this. Does it never occur to them that she realized the wisdom of delay, to the end that she might bring to bear the advantage of perspective? This, clearly, her temperance has made possible, her book standing out pre-eminent among fiction of the war. The war was a tremendous experience to a vast number of participants, the most tremendous experience they will ever have. It may be depended upon to furnish copy for innumerable novels of the future. M. W.

## Mary Pickford as Rosita



Special from Monitor Bureau

LYRIC THEATER, Sept. 22, 1923. "Rosita," with Mary Pickford, a motion picture adapted by Edward Knobloch, directed by Ernest Lubitsch. After a considerable absence from the screen, Mary Pickford appears in a theatrical and elegantly bedecked affair, a romance of Seville in carnival time when swords and silken knee-breeches were the style. Palaces, villas, and terraced gardens sufficiently "à l'español" envelope this tale of a street singer and a king with regal exterior. For street scenes in old Seville, shadowy recesses of grim fortresses, sumptuous drawing rooms and apartments of the Spanish court, there was needed the touch of a designer of imagination. From Denmark, therefore, Miss Pickford imported the talented Sven Gade, and made him erect the required sets after his bold and individual manner. Within halls of monumental proportions, where lengthy stairways wound up to dizzy heights, and portals and chimney pieces of colossal splendor stood reflected in polished parquet, under arches and cliff-like walls of masonry that could claim a Piranesi, across a market place of broad-ramped steps and interesting streets, of balconies and huddled roofs, he enjoined the players to step their paces.

To point the tale and put the right complexion on the water, the shrewd Miss Pickford sent to Berlin for Ernst Lubitsch, the far-famed director of those stupendous German films that gave Hollywood its worst quarter of an hour. He has done his best with the rather artificial, grand opera scenario at his disposal. He has evoked a world of intrigue, bold deeds, swift and spirited adventure, given Miss Pickford a wonderfully riotous carnival setting for her entrance, with a crowd of revellers in his most generous mood, carried her into the unaccustomed splendors of palace and cathedral and helped her in this adult part with all the resources of his art. Holbrook Blinn was in the east, as was George Walsh, Frank Leigh, and Irene Rich. In the rôle of the King of Spain, Mr. Blinn is splendid in his pantomime, the most persuasively natural note in the production; he

treads a close second to George Arliss in suave elegance. Miss Pickford, now grown to high estate, does all things well as was to be expected. She has her chance to be "gamine" as the popular street singer, and sways the crowds with her accustomed verve and fascination. In sweeping silks, à la Tosca, a struggling victim in the toils of kingly favor, she runs the full gamut of human emotion with more ease than conviction. Somehow it is seldom more than glorified play-acting, somehow it seems a characterization too Latin for her histrionic blondness. It makes a short evening's entertainment in the theater; and even then the story needs all of Miss Pickford's individual charm, the none too adroitly administered comic relief, and the combined powers of Mr. Gade, Mr. Lubitsch and Mr. Blinn to hold the attention. R. F.

In the awakened determination to foster arts in the industries of Chicago and in the United States, the collections of Japanese handicrafts in museums, even such as these in the Nickerson and Antiquarian galleries of the Art Institute, have lessons for the young designers. L. M. McC.

"Dulcy" Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Strand Theater, Sept. 16, "Dulcy," a motion picture adapted by John Emerson and Anita Loos from the George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly play of that name.

Harvard Prize Play Award Dorothy Hartzell Kuhn of Canton, O., is announced as the winner of the Harvard Prize Play contest for the current year. The judges, Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, Robert C. Benchley and Richard G. Herndon, considered more than 50 manuscripts and were unanimous in selecting Miss Kuhn's comedy, entitled "The Dull," as the best play submitted. Miss Kuhn will receive the \$500 cash prize awarded yearly by Mr. Herndon and a contract from that manager for the production of the play. It will be offered during the present season in New York. The contest is open only to such students of Professor Baker's Harvard 47 class as have never had a play produced.

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## Japanese Collections in Chicago Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau Chicago, Sept. 20

THAT paintings by modern Japanese artists should come to the Art Institute at this time is fortunate for the exhibition and for Chicago. The public is sympathetic and open-minded, and an intelligent interest is abroad regarding the arts and industries of the Island Empire. All at once everyone remembers the surpassing achievements in literature, handicrafts, print-making and painting sought by museums everywhere, and the rare examples retained in the Okura and other collections in Tokyo. American museums have the foundations of collections of Japanese art and private individuals of late years have journeyed to Japan, seeking the best of handicrafts and the graphic arts.

The Art Institute acquired the beginnings of its Oriental arts department in 1907. The groups from Japan are well chosen, giving a liberal survey of the works of artists and artisans described in a catalogue by Professor Cho-yo. A dozen wall paintings, kake-monos, many signed; choice woodblock prints from Utamaro, Toyokuni, Hokusai, Hiroshige and other masters of the great period; a rare and extensive showing of artistic handicrafts. The art of design approaching perfection in execution appears in carved rock crystals and flawless crystal balls and in the 200 pieces of lacquer in gold and cinnabar.

There are examples of Japanese hard paste porcelain, soft faience and crackle glaze, Nabeshima porcelain, pottery vases, sake cups and old tea jars. The Japanese cloisonné is represented, and many bronzes in censers, vases and articles for household use, decorated knife handles in bronze, gold, copper, iron, shakudo and shibuichi (some signed by the artist) and not less than 100 swords, sword guards and 80 sword ornaments in iron and bronze, inlaid and adorned in gold and silver.

The Clarence Buckingham collection of Japanese prints, Frederick W. Gookin, curator, is in the first rank with collections of its kind. This month records a gift of 32 Japanese pottery objects from Martin A. Ryerson, vice-president of the Art Institute, and not long since the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute received 255 Japanese books.

The Japanese paintings by modern artists, loaned today by the courtesy of Yonezo Okamoto, are worthy successors to the celebrated masters of the past. The 49 painters showing fourscore drawings are those who have escaped the western influence. Retaining the ancient ideal of exclusive and graceful expression, they are faithful to conscientious technique. Seiko (Takeuchi) is a master of exquisite sketching. He has a personal and delightful sense of humor. In truth, in all this portraiture, landscape and design of birds and flowers the poetic rhythm of line expresses beauty and completeness. Yonezo Okamoto's collection came from Philadelphia, where it was shown at the Academy of the Fine Arts in May.

In the awakened determination to foster arts in the industries of Chicago and in the United States, the collections of Japanese handicrafts in museums, even such as these in the Nickerson and Antiquarian galleries of the Art Institute, have lessons for the young designers. L. M. McC.

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BOSTON SYMPHONY HALL 43rd Season: 24 Friday After and 24 Saturday Even' Concerts, Beginning Oct. 12-13 LAST TWO WEEKS OF SEASON SALE

Boston Symphony Orchestra PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor

SIGRID ONGIN JACQUES THIRIAUD NAYYA PRINCE MITCHELL MORIZ ROSENTHAL

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NEXT SUN. APT. Sept. 30, at 3:30 "THE MUSICAL FIND OF THE GENERATION" CHERKASSKY The Phenomenal Boy Pianist STEINWAY PIANO—VICTOR RECORDS—DUO-ART Recordings Tickets \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 (plus tax) MAIL ORDERS Filled Promptly. (Make Checks to Symphony Hall)

directed by Sidney Franklin. Just to be seen and not heard leaves Dulcy a little flat. Stepping from the stage to the screen, she leaves behind all the little crotchets and quavers of speech, the fluttering, swishes, staccato, and flourishes that color her well-meaning, meddlesome movements. She remains a pathetically humorous, puzzling paradox, a fatuous and futile "nit-wit," an adoring, blundering young wife.

The adaptation follows the play in the main. From the moment that Dulcy, in a magnificent burst of enthusiasm, determines to quit the life of a social parasite and to take her rightful place beside her husband, she puts one intrusive foot after another into his affairs until chaos reigns in the office and in the home. The business conference where she starts her devastating career proves hilariously funny; likewise many of the incidents at the week-end party she arranges for her husband's financial friends. Constance Talmadge gives a convincing fillip to the film and, as Dulcy, the best work of her screen career. Her comedy is fresh and spontaneous throughout and adds one more count to the season's generous tally of individual successes. In support of Miss Talmadge are such well-known players as Jack Mulhall, Claude Gillingwater, Johnny Harron, May Wilson, Anne Cornwall, André Beranger, and Gilbert Douglas. R. F.

## Music Notes

Soloists with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra this season will include Eva Gauthier and Charles Hackett, singers; Mirja Niska, Yolanda Méndez, Marguerite Melville Liszewska and Harold Bauer, pianists, and Emil Heerman, Bronislav Huberman and Carl Flesch, violinists. The season will open Oct. 26 and 27. There will be the usual Sunday afternoon popular concerts, and four concerts for young people, with Thomas James Kelley as lecturer. Fritz Reiner, the conductor, now on his way from Europe, has increased the personnel of the orchestra to 90.

Erno Dohnányi, Frank Bridge and George Enescu will be guest conductors with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra next February during the absence of Nikolski. Sokoloff as guest conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. The soloists will be Lila P. Robson, Charles Hackett and Sophie Braslau, singers; Arthur Beckwith, the new concertmaster, Jascha Heifetz and Efrem Zimbalist, violinists; Maria Carreras, Beryl Rubinstein and Josef Hofmann, pianists, and Pablo Casals and Victor de Gama, cellists. Cleveland will hear the complete Wagnerian "Ring" cycle this year for the first time, as part of the repertory of the Wagnerian Opera Company.

Visiting artists for the Portland, Me., municipal concerts this season will include Helen Yorke, Marie Sundelius and Tandy Mackenzie, singers; Katherine Goodson and Ignaz Friedman, pianists; Juan Manén, violinist; Rozel Varady, cellist; the Fonzalez String Quartet, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

San Francisco's municipal opera season opens next Wednesday with "La Bohème" and will continue until Oct. 8. There is an unusual proportion in the repertory of operas seldom heard in the United States outside the Metropolitan Opera House, such as "Il Taborro," "Suor Angelica," "Gianni Schicchi," "Andrea Chénier," and "Roméo et Juliette."

The only change in the strings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season will be the addition to the first violins of Paul Cherkassky, who succeeded Richard Burgin as concertmaster of the Helsingfors Symphony Orchestra. He was born in Odessa in 1891 and was graduated from the Petrograd Conservatory.

AMUSEMENTS CHICAGO

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## High Lights of the Silver Screen

Special from Monitor Bureau New York, Sept. 20

AN EFFLORESCENCE of superlatives marks the opening of the new season. "World premiers" keep Broadway in a state of constant expectancy. One after another the electric signs announce the most stupendous production ever seen. But in spite of the hyperbolic press agents, they are all chicks to that mother-hen of the "movies"—"The Covered Wagon." "The Green Goddess," "Ashes of Vengeance," "Little Old New York," "Rosita," "If Winter Comes"—these and all the others can boast but fluff down beside the feathers and wings of the film that is breaking all records. It is being shown for the twenty-eighth capacity week in New York and is near the American mark in Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles. On Sept. 10, it made its London debut at the Pavilion with a band of American Indians added for local color. It is playing in Melbourne, Australia, and is soon to open in Sydney. An early showing in Paris is also announced while throughout the United States—in Seattle, St. Louis, Columbus, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Poughkeepsie, to be exact—this picture of the pioneers of '49 in their memorable conquest of a continent continues its triumphant career. All roads are open to "The Covered Wagon" and the end is not nearly in sight. With the world of letters always about to proclaim the "great American novel," and the theater anxiously awaiting "the great American play," it is curious that a comparatively new art should have so quickly found its way to such epic expression. "The Covered Wagon" is by all signs the great American film. That motion pictures can be documents of incalculable value was demonstrated recently at a Broadway theater, when, in a film comparison, the flickering, foggy "movies" of 25 years ago with the photographic marvels of today and tomorrow, there flashed on the screen the inauguration of President McKinley, the earliest important public event to be thus recorded. Time and the cold mask of history slipped away before a recaptured past. Now word comes that a motion picture biography of Theodore Roosevelt is being undertaken. Members of Roosevelt House, the memorial hearing completion on East Twentieth Street, New York, have secured the cooperation of the leading producers in obtaining all Roosevelt film possible, and it is planned to have a picture theater, projection apparatus, and vaults for the preservation of this unique document. J. Stuart Blackton of Vitaphone has offered every foot of Roosevelt negative in his vaults, and an official of Pathé News is searching its Paris archives for unusual bits. This library is to be open to all responsible producers. In this way the great events of history will be kept for the days to come. What an inspiration it would be if such a record of Abraham Lincoln were ours.

The first showing of the much-heralded "Scaramouche," the pictureization of Rafael Sabatini's romance of the French Revolution which Rex In-

gram has made, took place at the Shubert-Belasco Theater in Washington last Saturday; it will open here later in the month at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater. "If Winter Comes" has recently been produced at Sir Alfred Butt's Palace Theater in London, which William Fox has leased for a run. Percy Marmont, who plays the leading rôle of Mark Sabre in this appealing picture will be seen as the artist in Kipling's "The Light That Failed," when George Melford's production of that story is released. Madge Kennedy, under the banner of the Kenma Corporation for a term of six productions, has completed the second of the series, a picture titled "Three Miles Out" and has to do with events in the waters surrounding New York City. Neysa McMein supplied the idea for the picture which Rufus Steele adapted to the requirements of the screen. The Warner Brothers, who were the motion picture magnates sufficient to engage to secure the collaboration of David Belasco, have nearly completed "Tiger Rose," in which Lenore Ulric is starring. R. F.

Still another group of Connecticut artists have banded together for exhibition purposes and Ridgefield is the latest addition to the summer colonies of this State as sponsoring art. In the studio of George J. Stengel on Main Street, a collection of paintings by M. Hearn Greims, George W. Picknell, Le Roy Ireland, Isabel G. Le Boutillier, George Le Boutillier, Charles A. Federer, and George J. Stengel.

AMUSEMENTS NEW YORK

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(Continued)



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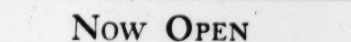
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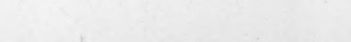
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Theater Orchestras

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Sept. 11. The musician who loves his art is, naturally enough, interested in all kinds and conditions of music and music makers. Even in New York, London, or Berlin, high-class concerts and opera performances represent a tiny fraction only of a vast musical output. And perhaps those who write about music are too apt to confine their critical attention to where, from a more comprehensive point of view, it is least necessary.

There is, after all, something a trifle ludicrous in the spectacle of a critic whose chin has never been near a violin sitting in judgment on a Kreisler or a Heifetz, or one who cannot write eight bars of decent diatonic harmony informing Ravel and Stravinsky that they have done all those musical things which really they ought not to have done. In spite of familiar, if fallacious, arguments to the contrary, there still remains something absurd in this sort of relationship between the critic and the criticized.

Much useless "criticism" could, with advantage to everyone concerned, be replaced by the application of higher standards to the more humble branches of musical art. The leading lady of a revue, for example, might be a little startled on hearing for the first time that she had bad diction and sang out of tune, that her voice, if any, needed training, and that the art of music includes more than "learning by ear."

It is not impossible that the blame for these deficiencies would be laid on the multiple back of the orchestra, but, if criticism were applied often and firmly enough, she might begin to realize that even revue audiences have ears as well as eyes.

## 100 Touring Companies

Those who believe that the music of revue is negligible may be asked to imagine this form of entertainment without it. According to the lists given in the theatrical papers there are, at least, 100 companies touring the English provinces with revues, musical plays and light operas. The extent of their public may be estimated from this figure. Against hundreds who attend concerts, high-class or otherwise, the revues attract thousands.

As the orchestra is the backbone of all theatrical music, one was glad to read on the music page of the London Daily Telegraph a plea by a well-known London critic, Mr. Ernest Kuhe, for the reform of theater orchestras, particularly of those in the provinces. After pointing out the high technical standard, apart from other qualities, of the best of our symphony orchestras, Mr. Kuhe claims that "it is not at all unreasonable to insist that the day is gone by when the incompetent, slipshod playing of a few simple music by theater orchestras ought to be tolerated." He is not, of course, referring merely to entr'acte music, or the better-known West End theaters where well-known orchestral players may occasionally be seen.

"Betake yourself to an outlying, or suburban theater, or to one even in 'No. 1' provincial town," he says, "and the chances are a hundred to one against your hearing a musical play otherwise than grossly misinterpreted by the orchestra." Mr. Kuhe goes on to say that a highly successful native composer of musical comedy assured him recently that he never ventured into a theater, outside the heart of London, where any piece of his was being given; the alarms and excursions of bad orchestral playing were too much for him.

**Driven Out by Orchestra**  
"I myself have been driven out of a so-called first-class provincial theater from a Savoy opera performance—otherwise excellent—by the execrable playing of the band," he declares. "And a couple of years ago, or thereabouts, I attended the production of a musical play at a large suburban theater, and half the time, or more, it would have been quite impossible for a trained ear to do more than guess at the notes the orchestra were supposed to be playing."

At some time or other probably every musician has shared these experiences of Mr. Kuhe and will agree that, "individual cases apart, it may well seem incomprehensible in these days, when so much money is spent on musical education of one kind or another, that such orchestras—to dignify them by a title to which they can lay no honest claim—as those represented by the average should be so intolerably bad."

This state of affairs is not made easier by the musical fact that the smaller the orchestra the more quality and finish is demanded from each individual player. One recalls with pleasure the delightful purity of "color" Signor Francesco Ticiatti and his picked players gave us during the "Marionette" season at the Scala Theater. But outside London the rule seems to be, the smaller the orchestra the worse the personnel—particularly in the string and wood-wind sections. Here is the orchestra supplied by a

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company which owns about 20 important theaters in the provinces: three or two first violins, one or two second, viola, cello, bass, flute, clarinet, two cornets, trombone, and tympani. These orchestras formerly included an oboe and bassoon, which, later, were replaced by two horns. Now, for reasons of economy, the horns have disappeared. "Economy" and "cut down the orchestra" are synonymous terms with most theatrical managements.

The restaurateurs are wiser in their generation. One large establishment in London provides eight bands, including a full orchestra. Yet, as Mr. Chesterton says, "the fashion of having music during meals is an ingenious scheme for combining music to which nobody can listen with conversation which nobody can hear." The ingenuity of suburban and provincial theatrical managers seems sometimes to end with providing music to which no one can listen.

Another problem is often ignored.



Vladimir de Pachmann

## Some Memories of De Pachmann

By FULLERTON WALDO

NOW that De Pachmann is in our midst once more—and avowedly for the last time—remembrances of the eccentric genius seem in order. An outstanding recollection is that of his extraordinary demeanor at a recital in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia something over a decade ago. I can see him now as he came out on the platform and answered the ringing applause with the very pantomime of woe.

His brow was furrowed, his face utterly solemn, and the very shrug of his shoulders was eloquent of his despair. Instead of acknowledging the homage of the throng assembled, he gazed at the proscenium arch as if he were looking for a bird's nest or a bat. (There was a bat in those days, and a very lively one. When Edward W. Bok became president of the academy he offered a prize for its extermination, and a stage hand was the recipient.) Soon he had the audience gazing with him. He stood like Father William, trying to balance an eel on his nose, in "Alice in Wonderland."

**Played Superbly**  
Then he went behind the scenes, and left the audience wondering till he reappeared. When he came back, he squatted on his hands and knees and looked under the piano. The audience tittered. At that he came forward to the footlights, spread out his hands and cried in a voice that had tears in it: "If you know what it was, you would not laugh, you would cry." Whereupon they laughed outright. He

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The music of every light opera, revue and musical play is scored, in the first place, for full orchestra. One would like to know in how many instances the composer himself rearranges his score for the queer and inadequate combination given above? The worst orchestra cannot be blamed for bad scoring. And as a writer in The Stage points out: "A London production gets two weeks' rehearsal for the first night, with every piano, crescendo, and other nuance carefully and tediously rehearsed. The same opera or play arrives in a provincial theater on a Monday morning. The band parts are thrown out to the band, and they are rushed through with a two hours' rehearsal—shall I say 'vamping'—because the time in the contracts is, thus far you shall rehearse and no further."

Here, of course, is another reason for raising the status of the theater orchestral player. Only highly efficient and experienced men can cope with such conditions, and, at present, the cinemas and restaurants are paying, roughly, twice as much to their musicians. The theaters get the residue. That is the difficulty, in a nutshell.

his piano stool, on which he might lay his precious memorandum, and no chair, as it happened, was available. Therefore the pantomime, not included in the price of a ticket—though I have known people draw as much by curiosity as by virtuosity when De Pachmann played.

**In Gracious Mood**  
I went to his dressing room to talk with the maestro. He was in gracious mood. "Is it true," I said, "that at one period—long after you had made your place in musical art—you withdrew from the concert platform and studied in seclusion for six years?"

For answer he took my hand, held the back of it against his cheek a moment, then dropped it suddenly. "Liszt," he answered, "Liszt, he has to practice. Me—I don't have to practice." Then he held up his own right hand and wiggled the fingers, gazing at them fondly as he did so. "Pretty good fingers for an old man, hey?" I had to admit they were.

About that time he appeared with the Philadelphia Orchestra as soloist under Carl Pohlig. The word "under" in this instance is merely a manner of speaking; for the "Chopin" was as usual insupportable. Mr. Pohlig had raised his baton to begin, and players and leaders alike were hushed in expectant first note of the Beethoven Concerto.

Suddenly the little man wheeled about on the piano stool and embarked on a rapid monologue to Mr. Pohlig. There was nothing for the transfixed conductor but to hear him out. The pianist's utterance was so low and so rapid that even those in the front row could not gather what he was saying, but it may fairly be conjectured that he was offering belated, and at that moment most unwelcome, advice to his coadjutors.

## Familiar Mannerisms

By this time De Pachmann's platform mannerisms are too familiar to require extended description. The first interviews with him, upon landing show that he has brought the whole of the old bag of tricks. That he now calls himself the greatest of the great is quite in tune with his whimsical opinion of himself once given to a Brooklyn lady who had not asked for it. She had said, "Mr. De Pachmann, what is your opinion of Liszt?" He answered, "Liszt, he has to practice. Me—I don't have to practice. Liszt, Liszt, he play very well, very well indeed. But me—me, I play like a god!"

Many a true word is spoken in jest, and the strange thing is that this most garrulous of virtuosi is telling the truth in assigning himself a place among the foremost of his art. He breaks every rule of the road to the summit of Parnassus, when he makes a weather-cock of his venerable poll and keeps addressing to the avid front rows such remarks as: "Now you shall hear something beautiful!" or "You shall hear this played as it was never played before!" He seems to defy the rule that consummate art demands utter concentration, as that of the player whose motto is, "This one thing I do." His running fire of comments is somehow—beyond all reason—detachable from what those agile, expert fingers are doing. Fire, passion, poetic nobility, technique on which the years have had no power except to develop and perfect—all these and more are to be found today, as of yore, in the playing of the unaccountable and exorbitant Vladimir de Pachmann.

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## The European Musician's Position

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, Sept. 4. THE International Labor Bureau at Geneva has sent me a document which holds the greatest interest for musicians. It is a report consisting of 300 full-size pages written in French, concerning the living and working conditions of musicians in Europe. The report is the result of an inquiry conducted, first by means of a questionnaire sent to a large number of musical organizations (although this has not been very satisfactory, for out of 89 inquiry forms sent out, 33 only have been answered) and, secondly, by the delegate of the bureau, Mr. William Martin, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, France and England.

Among the professions connected with art, that of music is probably most sensitive to social and economic changes. The instrumentalist, who generally belongs to an orchestra, large or small, and in fact exercises a profession "de luxe," shares the difficulties and conditions of both the working and the upper classes. In this connection, the musician offers a rich field of sociological and economic research.

## Revival in England Noted

The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Martin with great care and sagacity. It contains a very large number of facts and ingenious and correct views in regard to Italy, as well as France. It is the first semi-official document published abroad in which I have observed some attention paid to the importance of the musical revival in England. Ideas, documents, and data are all very lucidly expounded. It is to be hoped that the International Labor Bureau, which so far has issued only a few typewritten copies of it, will have it printed and circulated.

As regards Germany, Mr. Martin, among a large number of data and observations, notes, in particular, the general decline of musical teaching and practice in the middle class. Many musicians have had to sell their instruments abroad and realize the proceeds, for one of the consequences of the war has been to stop the subsidies allowed by the smaller German courts to a number of musical associations, so that many young artists are now compelled to seek in other careers a more immediate and ready income. Some conservatories, like those of Danzig (1600 pupils) and Hagen (1200 pupils), have had to close. Yet the number of professors and instrumentalists has been increased by all the dilettanti, formerly

wealthy, who are now seeking to derive an income from their talent.

Musical life is falling to a low ebb in provincial towns, but in Berlin it is as active as ever. There has been no falling off in the number of concerts there, although out of 644 concerts managed last year by the best agent in Berlin, 567 have shown a deficit. This, however, is easily explained, if we remember that in January last an orchestral concert given at the Philharmonic Hall for which, when full, the returns are 300,000 marks, cost 1,000,000 marks.

## Foreigners Support Berlin Music

As a matter of fact, it is the foreigners who now keep musical life in Berlin going and this is a set-off which, to a certain extent, compensates the losses. In fact, for countries with a high rate of exchange the cost of chamber music or even an orchestra concert in Berlin is almost nil. It is the foreigners who make it possible for symphony societies to subsist and the writer very rightly mentions as an efficient method of assisting German symphonic societies the organization of tours abroad by those societies.

All the same, there are two facts which, I think, the writer does not sufficiently emphasize and which are partly responsible for the present position. The first is the decline of symphony orchestras in Germany. Many of the best German instrumentalists have gone to neighboring countries, like Holland or Switzerland, or else to distant places like the United States, where they live under more favorable conditions. Foreigners who heard such orchestras 10 years ago and hear them again now are unanimous in pronouncing them distinctly inferior. One of my English confrères who lived a long time in Germany formerly, came back last year very much disappointed with his tour round a dozen or so of German towns with the special object of hearing the different orchestras. An American violinist told me recently of the unpleasant impression he had received of the quality of the Berlin orchestra which he had engaged for a concert, and

which formerly was one of the most famous.

**Quality of German Music**  
The other fact, which is perhaps still more important, is the mediocrity of modern original musical productions in Germany. Whatever one may say, there are everywhere, even in France, associations and a public anxious to hear the works of young talented German composers. We need only remember the warm reception given in Paris to five successive auditions of "Pierrot Lunaire" by Schönberg, and to the work of Anton von Webern and Alban Berg, the young representatives of musical Austria.

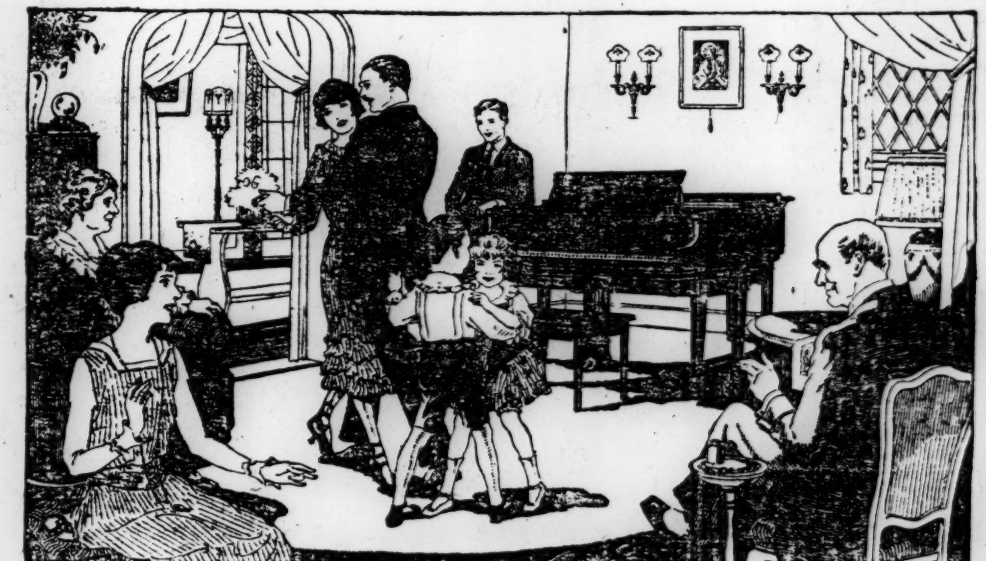
Several works by Paul Hindemith have lately been played in Paris, but this composer, who is not without some merit, has not yet sufficient personality to attract, outside of Germany, the passionate curiosity and interest of musicians. It is a fact that Germany has neither a Stravinsky, a Manuel de Falla, a Bartók, a Pizzetti, a Prokofiev, a Goossens, nor a set of young workers as in England, Italy or France.

However important the musical past of Germany may be, it is not sufficient to insure to that country, at the present time, a vitality which new workers alone can impart to it. The economic difficulties cannot be there a greater obstacle than in Austria or Hungary, where the position of the country has hardly been more favorable for the last six or seven years, and yet has not prevented original creations.

If one may deplore that in reference to certain countries like Spain, for instance, the report of the International Labor Bureau is too brief, all the same the fact remains that this is really the first great effort made toward an international study of the position of musicians, and it is a very attractive work which cannot fail to interest all those who have at heart the musical development of the period.

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IN ALL probability you will say that it is my own fault, my failure to concentrate, my lack of the critical faculty, my profound ignorance, or some other lamentable thing; but whatever it is I am sensible of this—that my own method of appreciation greatly adds to the enjoyment of everything.

I can fancy a strong, serious person opening a heavy book and reading it through steadily and stolidly from cover to cover (which, of course, includes the preface—a thing I usually avoid) and coming through the ordeal with a profound grip of the subject on hand. He then sits down, or more likely remains seated, and writes a very well-balanced and sane review. He has taken the story in his fingers and turned it about as if it were a bit of china and he a connoisseur. He has mastered his subject and is happily conscious of the fact. But what else? That is exactly where he and I begin to differ. I am certain that my strong, serious friend has never budged out of his chair during the whole process of reading and writing. He has been inside the book; on the pages; running backward and forward along the printed lines; pausing at commas; remarking the paragraphs; dissecting the phraseology. He has been right there, like a grim old limpet, during the entire period of analysis, and because such an achievement would be altogether impossible for me I greatly admire him for it.

Suppose, now, that heavy book had been put into my hands. Instead of into his, what would have happened?

To begin with, I should have looked long at the cover—a thing my strong, serious friend failed to do; for, to his way of thinking, the blue and gray of the binding is entirely superfluous. Next I should have skipped the preface, and have commenced reading, in quite an orthodox manner, at the first chapter. My intentions are invariably good. I always begin with the whole-hearted determination to continue to the end. What, then, is it that happens?

Before I have progressed very far along the closely printed type something occurs. I am no longer in my chair; no longer in my room, or for that matter in my house. Something—usually some very little thing in the writing—has jumped right out of the page and looked me full in the face. "Come along," it seems to say. And off we go. It is most remarkable, too, that I am entirely oblivious of the moment when the book and I part company; it all happens in such a subtle fashion. Often, it seems, I continue to turn over the pages, for the next I know is that I have progressed quite well as regards the book-matter, though of the reading matter I have not the slightest knowledge.

But this peculiarity, if it be a pe-

culiarly, extends beyond the range of literature. It is particularly noticeable at concerts but only if the music is really good. The utter enjoyment I have experienced of the floating off into worlds of sheer imagination on the wings of a beautiful melody, I cannot describe. And afterward, when asked by my neighbor if the entertainment has been a treat, I have replied with great enthusiasm. But what the music has been, or how it has been rendered, I have, in all probability, been quite unable to say, and my neighbor has looked at me somewhat sadly, and murmured something about the waste of a good ticket. I do not agree there, for no true enjoyment

on a ledge of the mountains high above the great stretch of water, lying blue and refreshing like a wind asleep. All round its shores the dull greens and bare indigo of the mountains; in the hedges brambles and honeysuckle. At every unexpected moment an ass cart would appear from a white cottage and hurry down the road toward Killaloe, its silent burden wearing those excruciating serge and tweeds, whose cut and smell and newness make the donkeys look threadbare in comparison, and which yet seem essentials of a country Sunday. Why? Ask Teufelsdröckh, for he is bound to have something vital to say about Sunday clothes.

At Killaloe the Shannon forsakes the expansiveness of its lake life,

## Twilight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Brooding pink on the rim of a lake of pearl.  
Tender sky, slowly your soft clouds furl  
Over the hill, while two birds at vespers sing.  
And the tree tops take hands and guard in a silhouette ring  
My silent world.  
Brood, sweet sky; and sing, sleepy thrushes, sing!  
Letting your flute notes fall and linger afar.  
Till out on the fading rose arises the silver light  
Of the first white star.

Rita Berman

one might keep within it clear to the Mexican Gulf. It was a wilderness, but it was no desert, for within its self-contained area every need of a primitive society was supplied. There were rivers and lakes for highways and well-worn trails where nature's roads could not be used. There were food and clothing and shelter, tools and weapons, and ornaments, and stuff to trade with if one would but go and take them, and what there was belonged to all. There were "areas of occupation" and "spheres of influence," too, where people, communities, and families made their homes. . . . and where the traditions and history of the community and the race were treasured to be handed down from father to son through ages and ages. And there



"The Passing Storm." From the Painting by Charles John Collings

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is a waste, but on the other hand I certainly might have gained an equal amount of satisfaction from a less expensive experience. I recall a certain picture I was once privileged to look upon in a friend's collection, a homely view of a row of beehives set in a kitchen garden. We sat together before it discussing it for some time. It entirely pleased me. And then, I suppose, we ceased to talk, for I was off and away into a world of other things quite apart from beehives and kitchen gardens.

But why? you ask. I cannot tell. Maybe there lies in everything a door that opens of itself when once we reach it. The book, the song, the picture, are but the portals, small things, pitifully small in comparison with all that lies beyond. Pick a little wild flower and look right into its heart; draw forth a pebble, all alive with color from the bed of the stream, and lay it in the palm of your hand in the sunlight; watch the flight of a lone bird across a lone sky when night is falling; sometimes I wonder if we yet have grasped even an infinitesimal part of the joy the world contains.

## By the Shores of Lough Derg

If you wonder why Ireland has given us a hundred little poets, and a few hundred little minor poets, you have only to sit at nights by the long gray waters of Lough Derg. All the old heroes, stir in such places and wander in one's fancies. There are sighs in every thorn bush and sobbing in every creek; and when the moonlight sweeps its lance over the waters, you know that the old chivalry is out, and in the hills the Sidhe are hoisting, though all you can hear is the

"Wind rippling in the reeds  
And the wild waters lapping on the crags."

In the morning we would watch the mist drooping and rising like curtains over the mountains in Clare and Galway, and would wonder if we would lock back with regret from that other shore, many miles away.

On the Tipperary side of the lake we had edged our way by moonlight into a dour acquaintanceship with the steward of the estate on which our camp was pitched. He was like the Pied Piper, lean and with sharp blue eyes, and when he did speak, would look at you sideways with an expression of philosophic doubt.

"Is the country quieter here now?" we asked.

"Oh, sure it is," said he. "But it's desperate queer times they are entirely, and the country the way it is."

The steward and his family live in the only two rooms left of a house, and his wife would bring us milk in the morning and evening, and refuse to take any money for it. Even after the second day she was not sure of us. Said she:

"Sure it's a grand thing camping. It was Paddy O'Brien was tellin' me, the tinkers—"

We cut her short lest the "bubble reputation" should burst before we could enjoy it; no longer were we vulgar Dubliners; we had attained the heights of tinkering!

The road from Portroe round the end of the lake into Killaloe runs

and swells over a great dam, crawls under a stone bridge and is a river again. Killaloe town is picturesque, a place of corners and steep hills; and here we came upon quite a number of inscriptions in Irish on the shops. At the top of the town, where the road forks by the chapel, we met about thirty men sitting on the chapel wall, looking for something to talk about. They saw us and at once conversation agitated their ranks.

"What would they be now, Paddy?" "Och sure, they're only tinkers." "Tinkers is it? But that's a grand name they have. A grand name indeed."

That wasn't the last we saw of Killaloe, for three miles outside the town Jemima, without offering any explanation, cast a shoe and broke another piece of her harness. We unharnessed her and took her back to the town in search of a forge. The smith was a God-fearing man, as was only right and fitting. He kept us waiting half an hour while he finished his Sunday afternoon devotions. But when he did come he was all kindness, and in his best clothes shod the mare, and refused absolutely to take any money. His protest is worth preserving: "Why would I take anything? Sure isn't it meelf might be wantin' a smith on Sunday, and the mare castin' a shoe?"

## On Children's Reading

With older children, an excellent family occupation is reading a Shakespeare play in turns. There are two different ways of setting to work. Either the characters are carefully allotted, or else things are left to chance, and you each read a speech in rotation. Both systems have drawbacks. Under the first it is not always easy to decide who is to accept the minor parts; under the second, those who like the sound of their own voice are tempted to try and skip the wretched single line falling to their share. In order to secure the coming purple patch, a competent president is required, but there is no better way of combining reading and companionship.

In reading to children, an ardent mother's temptation will be to anticipate and instead of lingering over each phase—to, as it were, waste fruit by eating it unripe. Many, for instance, through excess of loyalty, prematurely stride into Scott, or dash into Dickens, running the risk of instilling very obstinate prejudices by thus forcibly feeding a child with unappreciated books. Owing to this, bugbears are often made of those which with a little waiting would have been first favorites.

You must have patience, and not try to drag a child out of enjoyable phases natural to his age by condemning the books he adores. Better, for the most part, to leave him undisturbed in his tastes. Nothing hurts one's feelings so much as a thoughtless sneer from a respected "grown-up" at some beloved story or character. Children made so shy of banter—so accustomed to sarcasm as to conceal their admiration, are robbed of delight without being helped toward discrimination.

By all means remove books you consider unwholesome or not worth while, but better not disturb his enjoyment of those he is allowed by analysing them, any more than you would make him self-conscious about the food set before him. Cynthia Asquith, in "The Child at Home,"

CHARLES JOHN COLLINGS is a native of Devonshire, England. His first painting was sent to the Royal Academy in 1887, where it was accepted and hung in an important position in the main Salon, receiving favorable notice from the press. For some years succeeding he continued to exhibit, but eventually, feeling out of sympathy with academic methods, he ceased to be represented. In 1898, at the first exhibition of The International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Engravers, his picture, "An Old English Waterway," although not specially invited (the exhibit on it limited by invitation), was gladly accepted, and for some subsequent years he continued to exhibit there.

It was in 1900 that Collings' productions first aroused the interest of the late Mr. Staats Forbes, the well-known collector, who expressed himself in the highest possible terms regarding the artist's powers and evident possibilities, and ultimately nearly twenty of his pictures found a home in this collection. For the ten years following, notwithstanding the universal panegyrics which the foremost English critics had bestowed upon his work, the artist remained quiet, painting but little, and with the exception of "one-man-shows"—refusing to exhibit his pictures. The events of this decade, which culminated in his self-chosen exile in the Rocky Mountains of Canada in May, 1910, will some day make interesting reading.

Charles John Collings' work is of a delicate opalescent quality. To the great public it is little known because of the rarity of his exhibitions and the extremely few times any of it has been reproduced. He is one of the most original colorists since Turner. Indeed, so highly esteemed is his color that his name is often coupled with that of the great English master.

The surface qualities of his paintings have great charm—they are like exquisite enamels. This reclusiveness of the artist, his great power and deep understanding of beauty, his prismatic blues and greens of sunny slopes and glaciers reveal the vast magic of the Canadian Rockies in terms lasting, powerful, and monumental to his great genius.

## Parkman's American Forest

And what was this forest the story of whose subjugation Parkman set himself to tell? It was no swept and garnished area carefully delimited by Government order, watched over by tree experts and game or fire wardens, accessible to lovers of the wild only under regulations, and held apart from such city folk as could afford to rest or play. It was no commercialized property dotted with sawmills and lumber camps, pierced by logging roads and railways, its streams clogged with "drives" and debris, and its predestined end, when money-making had done its work, the very abomination of desolation. Nor was it one of those leased bits of nature where vacationists go.

The forest that haunted Parkman was none of these. It was a vast stretch of primeval wilderness reaching westward a thousand miles from the Atlantic. Far to the north, as one approached the Arctic, the trees grew smaller and then disappeared; far to the west the forest melted into a treeless plain; but to the south

were legend and poetry and romance and stately eloquence, born of the forest life enriched with forest imagery, woven through and through with the threads of magic, mystery, awe, danger, and glory.

This was the "American forest" that Parkman knew—knew as no American historian has ever known it. He was happy in his time and circumstances. Although the doors of the wilderness had long since been broken down when he began to write, enough of the old wilderness structure still remained to recall its essential character and original form, and what remained was near enough for him to see it. What could no longer be seen he sought to reconstruct from veritable records of the past, read by the aid of the imagination which every historian must draw upon if he would reproduce the life of ancient days. . . . As a whole, however, his story of the forest stands today unrivaled in finality and completeness. He worked from the sources, verifying and comparing, leaving no stone unturned if there were truth beneath it; he pondered in his mind the whole body of his material until its parts had taken form and their proportions had been measured; and when he had finished writing there was little more to be said. We have had writers of history who were not great historians and historians who were not great writers, but Parkman stands alone among American historical scholars as one who can be read with confidence and satisfaction, whether one searches mainly for substance or cares most for beauty of literary form.—William MacDonald, in The Literary Review.

## Coming in With the Sun

The first lookout in the morning watch is always the most interesting turn of duty in the day, and this is particularly the case when, as so often it happens, the land is made dawn. For the first hour, from four to five, darkness and the morning twilight prevail, and the lookoutman is busily employed in reporting the lights that spring up ahead as the land is closed. In this duty, there is a pleasing sense of anticipation. Striking the bell to call attention to a new flare on the sea-line, he speculates on what kind of vessel it is that shows the light, and, as the daylight grows, he watches the dark, indeterminate mass of the stranger's hull grow out of the gloom and reveal the details of her size and class and trade. Just as the dusk of evening is the fitting moment for a ship's departure, the break of day is the right time for her happy arrival.

To come in from the eastward with the sun is a fine and dramatic entry under any circumstances, and it is nowhere more impressive than when Sandy Hook and the nebulous glimmer of the Port of New York appear ahead and the open Atlantic, dimpling in faint rosy frounce, lies astern. The coastline of Long Island appears almost unreal in its fairy beauty. The bare sandy shore but faintly visible, and the long-extended chain of sea-lights that the growing daylight while robbing them of their brilliance, has invested with a jewel-like sparkle, has not yet become sufficiently defined to stand out as barren and—in the broad of day—uninteresting. Navesink Light, after challenging the darkness hour after hour with its brilliant stabs and flashes, has died down to a valiant but ineffectual diamond point in the dark mass of the Atlantic highlands. Anon, the sun comes up, and the blue haze that

## Seeking the Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHILD, as he was shown the dim wonders of a primeval forest, asked why the branches were so twisted. The answer was that they were seeking the light, and, therefore, in growing had to avoid the shadows cast by the upper limbs. Ever after, curving twigs and angular branches, especially when outlined in delicate tracery against a winter sky, seemed to this child to possess a certain charming purpose of their own that was a source of admiration and delight.

The branches do not recognize obstructions, but grow toward the sunshine. Light is the goal. Here is no contentment to live in the shadows, but movement into the light. Have we not all seen a house plant near a window craning its stalk toward the sun, and growing greener and more vigorous day by day? And have we not seen the same plant, when moved into the shadow, droop and wither? The sun is impartial in its geniality; it is only when an obstruction occurs between its light and the foliage that the latter becomes yellow and stunted.

On page 595 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines sun as "the symbol of Soul governing man—of Truth, Life, and Love." Soul is God; and mankind is nourished by divinity when realizing the truth—that is, when knowing that God and man are at-one, and that because God is eternal Spirit, man is indestructible. Divine light is spiritual understanding; and mankind is in darkness when it indulges in false beliefs. To sit down under a claim of discouragement or of inability calling the erroneous mental attitude an unavoidable and unfavorable situation, is to believe that divine Principle is divorced from its creation. Do not the Scriptures, however, insist throughout on the enduring bond or covenant between God and man?

Spiritual growth, or unfolding, always takes place when Truth is realized. The bursting of the seed envelope, which liberates the tender plant, occurs in the darkness of the soil; so, in doubt or tribulation, the faith that precedes perfect understanding is the first requisite if one would find freedom in the truth, because it breaks the prison-house of belief in matter. In the eleventh chapter of Hebrews it is written, "By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he

went." Faith, obedience, and industry are needed to bring us out of the night of difficulties; persistency and the honest desire to know God are our guides and guardians in this adventure. The only shadows that can appear to cross our path are the shades of false beliefs,—false beliefs of heredity, age, lack, ill health, and such like. What binds us is a belief of limitation. When there comes a temptation to believe that someone else is cutting off our progress by apparently standing in the way, it is well to remember that we ourselves are responsible for the shutting off of our power of expression. Since divine light is understanding of Truth, it connotes ability to perform. To grow, a tree must have sunlight; to advance, a Christian must have the light of spiritual understanding. As candlelight can produce little or no growth, so Christian character can receive little if any aid from what the world calls truth, that variable quantity based on material hypotheses. The sunlight comes from above; but spiritual Truth is everywhere. There is no limit to Truth; therefore, to suppose that spiritual advancement can come only from one direction is erroneous.

If we do not wish to be shaded, we should have a care that we do not limit others through destructive criticism, gossip, or selfishness. A beautiful example of progress in this connection is shown in the building regulations recently adopted in some cities, called "zoning" laws: the face of all new buildings must recede at stated intervals of height to allow their neighbors proper light. In this lies protection for all; for it will be seen that in safeguarding the light of others, one is increasing his own.

The real man, made in God's image and likeness, is free; and in proportion as men understand the real man, they have power over every limiting belief. Divine Mind is perfect; therefore, spiritual man cannot experience any inharmonious condition. As mankind advances out of the belief of Life in matter, and realizes the aliveness of Spirit, it will experience greater and ever greater freedom. On page 174 of the Christian Science textbook we find it written: "The footsteps of thought, rising above material standpoints, are slow, and portend a long night to the traveler; but the angels of His presence—the spiritual intuitions that tell us when 'the night is far spent, the day is at hand'—are our guardians in the gloom."

lingers over the Hook and the entrance to the channel dissolves at the onset of his rays. The shallow hull of the Ambrose Lightship emerges from the misty curtain, and the outlines of inward-bound ships steering in for the pilot ground become clearly defined.—David W. Bone, in "The Lookoutman."

## The Source

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
There is laughter and sunshine and love in my home,  
And you ask me to come to a rocky cleft seat in the hills.  
From whence a stream flows down a cliff to the valley, and fills  
The soil in your garden, a garden that lies by the sea?  
Rather I think I would bid you to tarry with me,  
Forsaking the quest that the rocks and their caverns afford.  
For here in my garden, my garden of flowers, your garden, a garden that lies by the sea?  
The radiance and fulness my labour has graciously poured,  
On my garden and me.

There is drought in my garden—its beauties are withered and chill—its harmonies silent—its bowers all empty and still—And I am alone!  
I would follow your pathway.  
The path that leads into the hills,  
And up to the mountains above.  
And search for the Source, and the course  
Of the water that fills  
Your home with bright blossoms,  
Your thought with the sweetness of love.  
Robert E. Key.

## Weimar Revisited

Yes, I had seen the Alps again, an odd fancy, and Pæstum, and Girgenti. I had given myself up to fancies, to old longings, to the wishful things one dreams of, sighing, "If!" There had come to me a small legacy, and I had spent it.

One of my diversions had been to visit Weimar. That, again, was a long-nursed dream. Goethe repels you, or else he holds. Me he had always fascinated. I could never see the coldness in him, the polished egotism. Hard as a stone new from the lapidary, and as smooth, is one reading. But the man was different: one has but to take the Elegies, or else Eckermann. There was warmth behind the polish, there was a heart—volcanic! And so I had ended my pilgrimage at this great shrine, to me the greatest. . . . And now I was home again, going the same round, my dreams fulfilled. It made something else to think of; and often I caught glimpses of the little city dreaming on, full of old-fashioned people, of pilgrims coming and going as I had come, of sleepy tradespeople and informal hotels, with a grand duke presiding over its destinies—Goethe's grand duke's lineal heir. It was something to know I had . . . followed his daily way, crossing the park to his cottage by the Elm, treading the rooms of his mansion in the own, stopping over manuscripts and writing-table, almost as he had stooped. One stood so very close to him, to all the ardors of that crowded life! . . . Albert Kinross, in The English Review.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1923

## EDITORIALS

IF THE Europeans hope to benefit by an eventual entry of the United States into the League of Nations, they do themselves an ill service when they resort to other agencies for settling their disputes. The best argument for the League in America, as elsewhere, would be a demonstration of its ability to stave off a threatening conflict involving one of the great European powers. But unfortunately some of the European statesmen are so shortsighted that they seldom see beyond their own frontiers. The caustic Georges Clemenceau is credited with this definition of the difference between Aristide Briand and Raymond Poincaré: "Briand knows nothing, but understands everything; Poincaré knows everything, but understands nothing."

### Discrediting the League of Nations

Certainly, if M. Poincaré knows how closely the people of the United States are watching the workings of the League, he fails to understand the importance of giving it his own support. Though Benito Mussolini may know what his own people desire, his ultimatum to Greece and his cruel bombardment of the orphans, bathing on the sunlit beach of Corfu, showed his incomprehension of American sentiment. Such acts of precipitate violence are the surest inducements to continued American isolation. If debts are to be remitted and credits granted, there must first be a restoration of confidence. The Italian defiance of the League and the French connivance have gone far to discredit European morality in American eyes. They have revealed continued low international standards.

It is encouraging to note in this connection how much wider is the range of vision, how much deeper the comprehension, how much higher the public ideals of some of the men who represent the smaller states. In general they are better educated, have traveled more widely, know more languages and are less nationalistic. The younger French generation have had their eyes opened by the presence of troops from so many foreign lands on their soil. But the young men who were educated by the war have not yet come to power in politics. The country is still ruled by the pre-war leaders. In Italy the situation is partly the same. Though Signor Mussolini is of the younger generation, his interests have always been absorbed by the political rough-and-tumble at home. For foreign affairs he has never shown adequate comprehension. Compared with men like Edouard Benès of Czechoslovakia, Fridtjof Nansen of Norway, Paul Hymans of Belgium, Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece and Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, he shrinks; as an international authority to a very small measure indeed.

Though regrettable, it is not, therefore, surprising either that Italy, in pursuing its Mediterranean aims, preferred to have its quarrel with Greece adjudicated by the Council of Ambassadors, in which the neutrals have no representation, rather than by the League of Nations, or that France, which fears the pressure of public opinion on the League where reparations matters are concerned, should have given Italy backing. The Council of Ambassadors always meets in secret, its chairman is French, it is controlled directly by the allied governments, and lends itself more readily to obscure "logrolling" tactics than does the League. Moreover, it is unhampered in its procedure by the Covenant. Though represented on the Council of Ambassadors, Great Britain could not there, as it could in the League, appeal to the small or the neutral states or to public sentiment all over the world, including the United States.

By giving aid and comfort to Italy in the Corfu matter, France may have secured, in return, Italy's vote for a continued French ascendancy on the commission governing the Saar, for which new elections are imminent, and it may even have vindicated its claim to be the real arbiter on the European continent, but by slighting the League it has not recommended itself to public opinion in the United States. Whatever Americans may think about the advisability of the United States joining the League of Nations, they all wish it to succeed in Europe.

QUITE convincingly it is indicated that the American farmer, speaking collectively, is turning away from those who so long and so insistently have appealed to him to seek emancipation from what he has been told is economic slavery, through processes of legislation which, it has been promised, would insure a better return for the products of the land which he must sell. He has taken a second and a somewhat more considerate view of the situation, apparently, with the result that he is beginning to doubt the efficiency of bloc systems in state and national legislatures, and to believe that recourse to calmer, if not actually saner, processes will bring permanent and logical relief.

The appeal to class spirit, no matter how benign and docile it may appear to be, is as unsafe as it is un-American. Many, it is true, find it easy to excuse or condone, in undertakings which they approve and whose ends they believe to be entirely worthy, methods which are quickly condemned when applied in an effort to perpetuate the alleged rights of others. Thus the agitator and ambitious politician has not found it difficult to create among the farmers of the middle western sections of the United States a sentiment in favor of what, if it were shown to exist among the producers of other commodities, would be denounced by the same farmers as monopolistic and selfish. Bloc rule, by whatever name it may be called, is not easily associated with democratic ideals. There is seen in it the seed of ambition or selfishness, which, if left to grow, will overrun and disrupt the very foundation of the structure of democracy. It

is not merely fanciful to find a perfect analogy between a democracy, or the ideals of a democracy, and that complete co-operation among the people of a nation which would insure absolute industrial, political and social equality. But just as there have been allowed to grow up and flourish those monopolies which have usurped, at least in some degree, the political power which has more than theoretically been reserved to the people of the United States, so there have been sedulously fostered and nurtured those industrial monopolies, large and small, which have stifled and made impractical that complete industrial co-operation which is an American birthright. The destruction of any monopoly is not easily accomplished. The obstructions to complete co-operation have been laid deep.

But it is not vain to reassert and to seek to reclaim that which has been carelessly lost. It is reasonable to believe, if it is the desire of the farmers, for instance, to establish a direct route from their granaries and dairies to the households of the consumers, that they can do this, and that the result will be more beneficial to all concerned than the enactment of any law fixing an upset price for a bushel of wheat or a pound of butter.

It would be generally held in normal times as beyond dispute that whatever differences the civilized countries of the world might have, they should not set up barriers against the culture of their neighbors. That is to say, they should not only guard against preventing the peculiar culture of their neighbors from penetrating into their midst but also their own culture from extending beyond their borders. Unfortunately these are not normal times, and, even in the realm of education, war passions do not subside as quickly as could be wished. It should be said at once of teachers as a whole that they believe profoundly in the universality of knowledge. Indeed, probably no body of men and women has done more for the promotion of the idea of internationalism, and the students of the various European countries have lately begun to band themselves together to form confederations for mutual assistance. It is, therefore, the more regrettable that the French representatives at the International Confederation of Students recently held in Oxford, England, refused point blank to give their consent to the admission of Germans to the confederation.

There is thus sharply posed one of the most important problems of the post-war period—that of the conditions in which intellectual relations between the former enemy countries shall be resumed.

This stand taken by the French representatives is discussed by the writer who signs himself Junius in L'Echo de Paris, perhaps the leading organ of French nationalism. In the first place Junius scornfully describes the proposal as a "generous idea," and then, with a great show of superior intellectuality, he says that, in fact, an idea cannot be generous. An idea is true or it is false. Thereafter he proceeds to show, at least to his own satisfaction, that the frequently repeated statement that culture and the finer things of life have no country is entirely false.

But is not a book which is good at Paris equally good at Berlin? According to Junius, if it is beyond dispute that a poem, for example, can be admired and understood at no matter what longitude and latitude, it is nevertheless admired and understood in different ways in different countries because temperaments and intellects are diverse. Thus French criticism is not the same as British criticism, and German appreciation does not resemble Latin appreciation. Each race judges with its own eyes and from the standpoint of its own sensibility.

The rest of the argument will have been foreseen by the reader. To the nationalist, foreign influences are bad since they tend to blunt the conceptions which have been produced by a long process of national culture; and the French nationalist not only bewails the incoherence which an admixture of other elements may cause, but definitely regards German culture as inferior.

The moral which the French writer seeks to draw is that one's intelligence should be placed solely at the service of one's country. Happily the world in general is learning that intelligence should be placed, above all, at the service of humanity. Serve one's country by all means, as much as is in one's power, but as Nurse Cavell cried, "Patriotism is not enough!" There is something grotesque in the contention that German students shall not mix with French students until the Versailles Treaty is fulfilled. What has the Versailles Treaty to do with the theories of Einstein? What has the Versailles Treaty to do with the genius of Goethe? It is deplorable that any distinguished writer should today preach the doctrine of water-tight compartments in learning and culture.

THE inevitable sequel to the long chapter of reckless driving on the streets and highways in the United States, and the consequent disaster to both autoists and pedestrians, is the apparent determination of official boards and commissions to see that all those reasonable regulations governing such traffic are enforced. In Massachusetts, at the moment, offenders against established rules are being sternly dealt with. For many months it has been a matter of common knowledge that the regulations prescribing the position and candlepower of headlights have been carelessly disregarded by many hundreds of Massachusetts automobile owners and drivers. It is the admission of the registrar himself that many persons whose licenses have been revoked for cause, as well as others who have never qualified as drivers, are operating cars on the public thoroughfare. The campaign now being conducted by him is against all classes of offender.

While this culling and sifting process is going on it is necessary that those who studiously and carefully

observe the law aid and encourage the officials in charge. Many non-offenders will be halted and interrogated, along with those who will be detained to face formal charges. These delays and whatever inconvenience is occasioned should be cheerfully overlooked. The householder who is halted near his home on a dark night by a policeman should appreciate, rather than resent, the interference. He should realize that his home is receiving just the protection which he desires it to have. So the automobilist who is called upon to submit his car and his license to official inspection should know that the campaign, to be thorough, must be inclusive.

Better traffic conditions in the cities and in the country will be made possible by the strict enforcement of reasonable regulations. A proper observance of the rules now in force would reduce appreciably the dangers which beset even the careful driver and those who accompany him. Of course, no road can be made safe for the careless or wanton autoist, or, unfortunately, for those who painstakingly try to shun him.

THE programs announced in the prospectus of the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York display a conservatism not to be surpassed.

surely, in the records of American music. The works scheduled for performance under the conductorship of Willem van Hoogstraten in the first half of the season, and under Willem Mengelberg in the second half, show a predilection for the true and the tried that almost amounts to obstinacy. The pieces offered to the attention of audiences in Carnegie Hall and at the Metropolitan Opera House on sixty occasions and more belong, generally speaking, so definitely to the past, as to indicate that orchestral composition, in the Philharmonic understanding of the matter, is, to all intents and purposes, a closed case and even a lost art.

The two conductors, in arranging their activities for the coming winter, may be expressing, as Dutchmen, their own feelings; or, they may be voicing the sentiment of their directing committee, which has absorbed and displaced in the last three years two other groups of music patrons and gained thereby a sort of orchestral ascendancy in New York. But here they are, with one of the largest opportunities to be had in the United States, placing their whole reliance on tradition and leaving modern movements to—well, to whatever Russian, Frenchman, or American who wants to work up a public for them.

The strongest argument that seems ever to have been advanced in favor of a preponderantly classic policy in concert organizations, is that new listeners all the time present themselves, who wish to know the old repertoire and who desire to make Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner, Tchaikowsky, Strauss, and Debussy their possessions. A series of from a half a dozen to a dozen and a half of programs, according to the line of reasoning commonly pursued, or implied, is none too much to give a person his Symphony No. 5, his Symphony No. 1, his "Tristan" prelude, his "Pathetic" symphony, his "Don Juan" tone poem, his "Afternoon of a Faun," and his other assurances and credentials of authority in the world of musical conversation.

But to consider the Philharmonic prospectus, which is actually three prospectuses on separate leaflets, in the fairest light, the two conductors from Holland may, indeed, be adhering to a too safe and respectable policy; and yet they have told their audiences precisely what they are going to do every afternoon and evening that they appear at the head of their orchestra from October to April. In so doing, they have exhibited what in New York is an altogether new sort of artistic frankness and courage.

### A New Sort of Artistic Frankness

## Editorial Notes

PASSERS-BY along Regent Street, London, may well ask themselves and one another where else in the world is so much money being spent and so much energy expended in destructive and constructive efforts within similar limits and by independent enterprises. Indeed, at present it looks very much as though it were being rebuilt after extensive damage from an air raid. As a matter of fact, the appearance of ruin is due to nothing more extraordinary than the falling-in of Crown leases. And Londoners find a charm in the sight, for, if it indicates nothing else, it at least means that some hundreds of responsible persons have no little faith in London's— in England's—commercial future. And is not this worth while?

IF THE American Farm Bureau Federation is successful in carrying out one of its latest announced plans, "the 'hick' farmer, with hayseed in his whiskers and trousers tucked in his boots," caricatured in the "movies" and on the stage, will be relegated to the same shelf that the dodo and the ichthyosaurus now occupy. So far, so good. The next individual to take up his permanent residence on that same shelf ought to be the slim gentleman, with tall silk hat, ill-fitting frock coat, baggy umbrella under his arm and sanctimonious expression, labeled a prohibitionist. Then something really worth while would have been accomplished.

AN ILLUMINATING sidelight was cast by Manuel Quezon, the Filipino political leader, upon the question of the American protectorate of the Philippines, when he declared, in the course of a speech at Manila the other day, that he preferred a bad government run by Filipinos to one run like heaven by the Americans. Those who are inclined to allow their sympathies to run away with their judgment on this issue, might to advantage ponder these words of Señor Quezon, before committing themselves to a definite conclusion as to the merits of the American occupation, from testimony presented by Filipinos.

## Toward Understanding Mexico

MEXICO'S Paul Revere was Agnacio Allende. The anniversary of his ride was celebrated on Sept. 16. Allende was a literary revolutionist—a conspirator against Spanish rule who hid his plot beneath the apparently harmless proceedings of a literary and social club in the city of Queretaro, in the intendancy of Guanajuato. In league with him was the parish priest in the distant village of Dolores, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Between them and their little band of patriots they secured and hid a quantity of arms and ammunition, awaiting the signal for the uprising. Tories, however, betrayed the plan before it was well organized, arrests were made, and Allende, on the night of Sept. 15, 1810, rode, with all haste, to Dolores to apprise Hidalgo of developments and to determine what should be done.

It was about dawn on the morning of Sept. 16 that Allende reached Dolores and the little parish church of the priest Hidalgo, who, when told of the happenings of the day before, declared: "Action must be taken at once; there is no time to be lost; we shall yet see the oppressor's yoke broken, and the fragments scattered on the ground." He promptly set the church bell ringing, gathered some fifteen or twenty followers, and with the battle cry, "Viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, viva la Independencia," began his great crusade against the Spanish oppressors. Each year, now, the events of that night are celebrated throughout the Republic: the little bell of the parish church of Dolores Hidalgo rings again, the president, at the capital, sounds the tocsin of liberty, and from the multitude in the Zócalo goes up Hidalgo's cry: "Viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, viva la Independencia."

Contrary to the "ignorant good will" which is the characteristic American attitude toward the nearest neighbor to the south, the Mexico of Allende and Hidalgo—the Mexico of history—is not a land of bandits and of bad lands, of sand and superstition. To read "The Mexican Nation" (Macmillan), by Herbert Priestley, associate professor of Mexican history in the University of California, which has just appeared, is to realize the fitness of this great Republic—a richness in material things, but a richness, also, in culture and intelligence, and in those spiritual gifts which make for human progress. And with this new respect for Mexico there comes a renewed disregard for many of the policies of the United States toward it.

There has never been an adequate appreciation in the United States of the stupendous task which has confronted Mexican statesmen in their efforts to weld into a homogeneous state a multitude of semicivilized Indian tribes and an upper class of Americanized Europeans. Toward a better understanding of the making of modern Mexico, Dr. Priestley takes as his theme "the development and significance of the Spanish colonial institution in North America, and the trend of political, economic, and social activity since independence." Though he admits that Mexico, during that development, has strayed far from the established norms of social theory and political organization in her effort to achieve amelioration of modern conditions resulting from centuries of mistakes, Dr. Priestley sets for himself the task of presenting an intimate and popular explanation of that deviation.

Dr. Priestley's account of the relations between the United States and Mexico, which led to the Mexican War, reads much like a chapter in the history of any other empire-building nation. The war, itself, he characterizes as inevitable. "The whole process," he writes, "is to be observed as a biological phenomenon, in which the historical facts are largely accidental of that process. The forces in conflict were larger than the settlement effected. Two races met and clashed on a coveted frontier and the battle went to the strong." Accurate though this explanation may be, it fails to relieve an American of chagrin while reading, in the pages which precede it, of the irresponsible exploits of Joel R. Poinsett and Anthony Butler as first ministers of the United States to Mexico, and of the constant American aggressiveness that characterized the pre-war period.

Across the stage of national life in Mexico—a stage that tottered frequently to the verge of collapse—have shuffled a multitude of selfish characters—swashbucklers, Dr. Priestley calls them. Their schemes have kept the country in turmoil, and their influence on its development has been baneful. With contending personalities, there has gone another strife—that of opposing social classes contending for dominance. Between the two there was little enough opportunity to complete the structure of the national life.

The Constitution of 1917 was a Utopian document, but Mexico, Carranza discovered, was not ready for a Utopia. There were provisions for bettering labor conditions, emancipation of the peon class, reformation of the educational system, and improvements in the courts. But Carranza, rather than settle down to the humdrum task of righting conditions which menaced the life of the body politic, undertook to re-found the Government on a socialistic theory, a task in which he was aided and abetted by a corrupt military oligarchy and a none too honest set of civilian officials. He was rewarded by being overthrown.

The opposition was led by Obregon, who rode in on a great wave of popularity, and Carranza's administration was engulfed. "Obregon," declared Dr. Priestley, "was a popular revolutionary idol. He was the only man who had ever defeated Villa. He had fathered several startling attempts to amend the new Constitution, thereby earning the enmity of Carranza." As for Obregon's régime, the author writes that it had "demonstrated a clever facility in self-preservation in spite of the obvious weakness inherent in its virtual position as a de facto government only." A well-safeguarded recognition (by the United States) will make for stability, and the problem of stabilizing social conditions in Mexico is one of almost as much direct moment to Americans as to Mexicans. . . . although many Mexicans cherish the hope that their growth in national consciousness shall be directly encouraged by the United States." S. H.

### Modern Epics for Modern Greece

NEW epics—Odysseys of the twentieth century—may come from modern Greece, despite its tempestuous politics, in a literary renaissance that is described in The Greek Review as developing in this homeland of ancient literature. Sensing the approach of this literary revival, the Athenian daily Eleutherios Logos, in truly modern style, recently questioned the leading authors and poets of Greece concerning the literary trend within the Nation. "Modern Greek literature," writes Philologos in The Greek Review, "is in a large measure the child of nationalism and a rejuvenated ethnic consciousness, or, to be more exact, the whole structure of the Neo-Hellenic literary stimulus is permeated with historical incidents of conflicting sentiments that have played such an important rôle in the eventual life of the modern Greeks."

### Checking Up the Autoists

### The Farmer Takes a Second Look